FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION BEGINS ASSEMBLY IN QUITO

PA291450 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The Latin American Petroleum Industry Mutual Aid Association, ARPEL, has opened its 16th regular assembly in Quito with 17 delegations participating. ARPEL Secretary General Fernando Mendoza stressed that with the exception of Mexico, Venezuela and Ecuador, the region has an energy deficit.

[Begin Mendoza recording] Fortunately our region has large unexplored areas and significant (?proven) reserves which can be recovered by techniques familiar to the member enterprises of ARPEL. We also have alternate sources of energy. Natural gas, hydroelectricity and (?bituminous coal) seem the more likely to be developed in the immediate future. [Words indistinct] that oil constitutes around half of the energy consumed in Latin America and the world and that at the level of a sum total, annual petroleum production in the past few years compared to new reserves, in terms of new discoveries, has (?been) negative. This situation is particularly true in Latin America, with the exception of the large discoveries in Mexico beginning in 1977 and the modest increase in Venezuelan Petroleum beginning in 1978. [end recording]

In the face of this situation, the ARPEL secretary general issued a call for an aggressive exploration policy, for seeking alternate sources of energy, as well for creating an awareness of the need for lower consumption of hydrocarbons.

Since Ecuador is the host country, Jorge Pareja Cucalon, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE, was chosen president of the 16th ARPEL assembly. In his speech, he stressed the role of ARPEL in the following terms. [Begin recording] We recognize that ARPEL is the most useful instrument to achieve communication among brother enterprises and a means for greater cooperation among enterprises with similar objectives. [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

The 16th ARPEL meeting will end on Wednesday. On Monday ARPEL considered the request for membership of the Costa Rican State Oil Refinery Enterprise, which was then admitted as a member.

ST VINCENT-GRENADINES TO JOIN OAS IN DECEMBER

FL232153 Bridgetown CANA in English 2150 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Washington, 23 Jul (CANA)--The Organization of American States Permanent Council has recommended that a request by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for admission to the organization be granted during the general assembly in Saint Lucia next December. The Permanent Council will also suggest that the admission be granted the first day of the assembly so that the government of Saint Vincent can sign the organization's charter immediately to allow it to participate with all the rights and privileges of a member state for the full course of the annual meeting, which usually runs 10 days.

Although the usual procedure in the council is to pass such a resolution by consensus, the council during its regular meeting yesterday followed a suggestion by Grenada that the resolution be passed with a round of applause in a symbolic gesture to welcome Saint Vincent, which would become the seventh country from the English-speaking Caribbean to join the 28-member organization.

CNEA PRESIDENT CASTRO MADERO ON NATION'S POTENTIAL

PY291940 Paris AFP in Spanish 0428 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Santa Fe, 28 Jul (AFP)--The president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, has admitted that Argentina has the technical capacity to build an atomic bomb, but he assured that it does not have the least intention to do so.

He affirmed that it is only interested in having all the installations necessary for self-sufficiency in energy materials.

Castro Madero added that the Argentine Government has made the moral promise to preserve for this continent the privilege of being free of nuclear arms.

Referring to initiation of work on the Atucha II center--the third in Argentina--some 100 km northwest of Buenos Aires, Castro Madero emphasized that we are firmly following the path to self-sufficiency in nuclear energy material, and this will be the first plant since we began that will use fuel elements made in this country.

With respect to the production of heavy water, the plant which is being constructed in Arroyito, 1,250 km southwest of Buenos Aires, will produce 250 tons per year starting in 1984.

INTERIOR MINISTER LIENDO ON POLITICAL ISSUES

PY292039 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 27 Jul 81 p 1,5

[Excerpt] Santa Fe--Interior Minister Horacio Tomas Liendo has told reporters of Santa Fe's newspaper EL LITORAL that "the law on political parties will be ready in the first half of 1982, thus permitting their normalization and the strengthening of the stable and true democracy that all of us want; which in turn means that the good old days will be back."

The minister added that "future democracy must try to avoid partisan labor unions," and he said that he himself is very much interested "in the initiative of the multiparty group" (formed by five parties, including Radicalism and Justicialism).

About this last point, Liendo said that "all efforts the Argentines make to help the country are commendable" but, he warned, "the government will implement its political program without interference."

With regard to the strike recently called by the CGT (General Labor Confederation) Liendo said that "the Labor Ministry is looking for peace, and that measure is against the social peace we are looking for." He said that officials "admit that there are problems, but solutions are not to be sought by resorting to force since that would not be either timely or advisable."

Minister Liendo also made remarks on Argentine labor unions. He said that they play "both a labor role and a political role," thus playing "essential roles, although political responsibility should not be mixed with partisan activity."

GOVERNMENT STILL CONSIDERING SINAI PEACE FORCE

PY292016 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2115 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion maintained today that the eventual sending of Argentine troops to the Sinai "is strictly a diplomatic and professional matter" that requires the weighing "of all the factors, in one way or another."

In statements that he made at San Martin Palace, Camilion stated that a decision of this type is not usual, because "it is a question of a multinational force that has been created outside the framework of the United Nations.

"There is no type of experience in this matter and all the foreign ministries of the world have adopted a position of extreme prudence when studying the problem, weighing all the factors, one way or another," he said.

Cimilion added that "this is not a matter that can be resolved on the basis of simplistic positions such as those that are supported by less professional sectors.

"It is strictly a diplomatic and professional matter and we are currently juggling ideas and mechanisms for consultation with many countries that were asked about the possibility of particpating in that multinational force," he added.

"Thus," he emphasized, "what is appropriate at the present time is to conclude the task of finding out, conclude the collection of those opinions, and evaluate the type of repercussions that such a decision would entail."

Camillion also noted that there has to be an "evaluation of the internal and external impact on an unusual action, weighing only the factors that can be taken into account, those ones that are valid in decisions of this nature.

"If it is convenient for Argentina to participate, then it will; if it is not convenient, then it will not. We will see; we are going to resolve this after some more time because it still requires a lot of consultations and exchanges of ideas," he concluded.

USSR PERMISSION TO VISIT PLANE CRASH EXPECTED

PY291915 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (NA)--The Argentine ambassador to the USSR, Leopoldo Bravo, has said that he still has not received authorization to travel to the place where an Argentine cargo plane crashed, despite the fact that he is "in daily contact" with the appropriate authorities.

Nevertheless, he believes that the authorization will be granted fairly soon, because the Soviet Union "is a member of the organization charged with providing any assistance considered feasible to aircraft in danger."

He added that another article of that agreement provides that the signatory countries are obliged to "allow the countries that suffer the loss of an aircraft to take the necessary steps to clear up the incident."

In a telephone interview, Bravo said that he is "sure that the Soviet Union will permit him to take the necessary steps to clear up this incident as soon as possible."

AMBASSADORS TO U.S., ITALY, VATICAN RESIGN

PY291851 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1418 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (TELAM)--The minister of foreign relations and worship has accepted the resignations of Ambassador Jorge Antonio Aja Espil, who ceases to be our country's representative in the United States; Ambassador to Italy Rafael Martinez Raymonda; and Ambassador to the Vatican Ruben Victor Manuel Blanco.

The resignations were accepted through Decree Nos 398, 465 and 467, respectively, which were published in today's edition of the official bulletin.

PRESIDENT DEDICATES NUCLEAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE

PY291902 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpt] During a ceremony held this morning in (Llaca) the president of the republic dedicated a modern nuclear research center, which belongs to the Bolivian Nuclear Energy Commission (COBOEN). The ceremony was also attended by Mining Minister Col Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado, high-ranking civilian and military authorities and other special guests.

NO CONFIRMATION OF CABINET RESHUFFLE REPORTS

Bernal, Official Comment

PY291255 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 28 Jul (TELAM)--The ministers who form President Luis Garcia Meza's current cabinet will have to submit their resignations within the next few hours in order to permit a total reshuffle of the cabinet, according to reports published by the local press in La Paz today and statements made by some spokesmen closely linked with high government circles.

Aeronautics Minister Waldo Bernal, who is also air force commander and member of the junta of commanders, said that the president had not yet summoned them to ask for the resignation of the cabinet. Enrique Crespo, general information secretary of the Presidency, said when consulted by TELAM that there is no truth in the resignation reports and that the news published by the press are speculations of the type made by newspapers, he then referred the question to the foreign minister.

When a spokesman of the Bolivian Foreign Ministry was consulted he said that Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya would neither deny nor confirm the report today but that he will discuss this matter with the press tomorrow morning.

Foreign Minister Comments

PY300308 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya said that ministers are in permanent contact and that until now there is nothing about a cabinet reshuffle. He said that the president and the junta commanders are responsible for making changes. He indicated that normally, a cabinet reshuffle is expected on 6 August, including a possible reorganization of the xecutive ranch to give more flexibility to the economic, financial, social and political programs.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.S., CHILEAN RELATIONS

PY300046 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2105 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 29 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya announced today that he had asked the U.S. State Department to specify the points that still have to be resolved before relations between the two countries are normalized.

Referring to another matter of international policy, the foreign minister applauded Chile's having clarified its position. Chile has made it clear that only the president and the foreign minister can define the international position of that country.

He added that Chile is not excluded from the good-neighbor policy of Bolivia. He recalled that Bolivia is currently negotiating a revision of rates for the railroads it uses with Chilean authorities.

Rolon Anaya was making reference to a note issued by the Chilean consul general in La Paz. This note made it clear that the president, Gen Augusto Pinochet, is the sole guiding authority for Chilean foreign policy. The president expresses himself through the Foreign Ministry.

This clarification constitutes a criticism of the opinions of Vice Adm Raul Lopez, second in command in the Chilean Navy. Admiral Lopez had said that Bolivian aspirations to regain its outlet to the sea are illusions.

SANTA CRUZ PREFECT CLAIMS M-19 INFLUENCE

PY251921 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1840 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--The prefect of Santa Cruz Department has stated that a group of political agitators who have been arrested could be involved with groups of the Colombian guerrilla organization M-19.

The statement was made last night by Prefect Oscar Roman Vaca and reported here today. In his statement Prefect Roman Vaca mentioned Gilberto Molina, Manuel Guerra and Victor Hugo Tapia as carriers of subversive pamphlets.

He said that this group of persons is involved in a vast conspiracy and that their possible connections with M-19 are being investigated.

The prefect's report was issued simultaneously with President Luis Garcia Meza's speech in Cochabamba, 200 km southeast of La Paz, in which he charged members of the armed forces who have fallen in disgrace with carrying out concerted actions with leftist groups to turn Bolivia into another El Salvador or Nicaragua.

He claimed tht extremist political sectors are interested in creating the necessary conditions for a civil war in Bolivia and warned that he does not plan to leave the government because of a simple telephone call.

Prefect Roman Vaca did not say when the above-mentioned arrests took place.

BRIEFS

HELICOPTERS FOR AIR FORCE--A group of three new helicopters for the Bolivian Air Force Unit No 51, based in Cochabamba, arrived from Brazil. The Gaviao helicopters were purchased from the Brazilian Helibras Company which is a branch of the French Aerospatiale Company. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jul 81 PY]

NEW AERONAUTICS SCHOOL DIRECTOR--In a ceremony attended by the authorities of the Bolivian Air Force, Air Force Commander Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira swore in Col David Fernandez Vizcarra as the new director of the Air Force Superior Training School. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 81 PY]

NEW GAS DEPOSIT DISCOVERED--The Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] has announced the discovery of a new deposit of gas which at a depth of 3,101 meters, producing an average of 3.97 million cubic meters of gas and 75 barrels per day of petroleum condensate. The well was drilled by the (Tesoro Petroleum Corporation) in a south-central area of Bolivia. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 81 PY]

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ITALY

PY292148 Paris AFP in Spanish 1604 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Jul (AFP)--Brazil and Italy signed two agreements here today to facilitate transfer of nuclear technology in the field of supergenerators and especially in the field of sodium technology.

Umberto Colombo, chairman of the Italian nuclear energy committee, told AFP that it is possible to plan for the future a triangular cooperation among Brazil, Italy and France to install a research supergenerator in Brazil toward the end of the 1980's.

Colombo stated that nuclear cooperation established today between Brazil and Italy respects the agreements between his committee and the French atomic energy commission, with which we maintain cooperation relations, including secrecy clauses.

Colombo stated that Brazil is the first country with which Italy has signed an agreement for the transfer of technology in the field of supergenerators and sodium. Transfer of this technology is a factor of essential security in nuclear equipment due to its thermal qualities.

The cooperation program, signed by Hervasio Guimaraes de Carvalho, chairman of the Brazilian nuclear energy commission, also includes the exchange of experts.

In addition, Guimaraes signed an order to purchase circuits, equipment and nuclear services amounting to $10.9 million.

MINISTER TAKING CONCRETE PLANS TO CANCUN MEETING

PY300219 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1017 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 29 Jul (TELAM)--Brazil is going to the preparatory meeting for the summit conference between the industrialized and developing countries with little hope of changing the current situation.

Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro will leave tomorrow for Cancun to prepare the path for the meeting of presidents to take place 22-23 October there, taking a concrete proposal with him.

Brazilian Foreign Ministry circles have reported that Itamaraty has prepared a proposal. The proposal does not seek a radical change in the North-South dialogue, but at least Itamaraty hopes to put an end to the impasse which had prevented the presentation at the United Nations of the so-called global negotiations.

Diplomatic circles in Brasilia feel that the summit conference in Ottawa did not yield anything positive but that the same old ceremonies were repeated and they will end again with words of a paternalist nature without any practical consequence.

One of the harshest criticisms heard was that they kept discussing current problems of wealthy countries while starving half the world population to death.

An experienced Brazilian diplomat stated that Brazil is going to Mexico with the hope of frustrating a maneuver of powerful countries designed to create different statutes among underdeveloped countries. This will provoke more divisions among the poor countries, preventing them from organizing overall action in defense of their economic interests.

INTERIOR MINISTER FERNANDEZ ON POLITICAL ISSUES

PY292151 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez stated yesterday that "the government of President Pinochet has achieved an overall modern, gradual institutional development in recent years." The minister made the statement at a seminar on modernization and national development [words indistinct] attended by over 300 union leaders.

The minister also pointed out the government's interest in the most needy social sectors. In this regard, he said that for the first time in Chilean history more than 50 percent of the budget is earmarked for social expenditures, i.e. to the direct benefit of the most needy sectors.

In his speech to leaders of [name indistinct], Fernandez noted that while it is true that terrorist activities persist, they are insignificant, uncommon and are being fought permanently.

After referring to several general issues, the interior minister categorically said that a hasty political advancement may have serious consequences for Chile since it could mean a return to the past and to all of its mistakes.

He added: We reject the standstill policy advocated by some people who would not let us try the new system and its institutions.

Finally, Fernandez mentioned the permanent dialogue held by the workers with His Excellency President Pinochet and the country's highest officials.

He also said that the government will always be open to dialogue with those sectors which are participating in the process the country is going through and which may want to express their concern over union problems.

NEW ZEALAND AGREES ON 200-MILE MARITIME TERRITORY

PY290319 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] New Zealand Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Christopher Beebe has stressed the absolute agreement between his country and Chile regarding the Antarctic treaty.

Beebe, who is on a private visit to Santiago de Chile, added that both nations claim sovereignty over the white continent and that they have cooperated in [words indistinct].

He also stressed the agreement between the two countries regarding sovereignty over the 200-mile maritime territory.

Beebe held a meeting with (Hernando Hickels), director general of the Foreign Ministry Foreign Policy Department, and discussed different aspects of bilateral policy. Beebe explained that [words indistinct].

Regarding the areas of cooperation and trade between the two countries, he said that they are designed in compliance with the economic and political interests of all nations of the South Pacific. He also stated that trade has always existed between the two countries, although it has been reduced because of the union boycott at this moment. He added that the boycott has not affected trade, but, on the contrary, has prompted the search for a new alternative and that this boycott has been carried out at the workers level and not at government level.

VENEZUELA REPORTEDLY ABROGATES ARBITRATION TREATY

PA300052 Paris AFP in Spanish 1420 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Bogota, Jul 29 (AFP)--It was learned here today that Venezuela has unilaterally abrogated the Inter-American Arbitration Treaty of 1929 to avoid being forced to use this mechanism as a possible solution to its dispute with Colombia over marine and submarine areas.

The Venezuelan decision took the Colombian Government by surprise. Congressional circles were also taken by surprise. These circles considered this "foul play" and said that Colombia should, without delay, resort to international law to solve the dispute.

Venezuela abrogated the 1929 treaty before the Caraballeda talks ended. During the talks the two countries agreed upon a "framework for agreement" that later was rejected by President Luis Herrera Campins.

The abrogation was presented to the U.S. State Department, guarantor of the 1929 treaty. Consequently, Venezuela would not be forced as of 6 September to use arbitration as a means to reach an agreement.

According to this instrument of international law, any of the signatory members may withdraw by means of a written resignation to the U.S. State Department, depository of the ratification documents.

It was explained that the 1929 treaty allows the designation of a sole arbiter or arbitration court, subject to the approval of the two disputing parties.

It was further explained that "if the two parties do not accept this, then each country designates two arbiters and those four arbiters will name a fifth. Following the so-called modus operandi, a ruling is made which, by law, is irrevocable and cannot be appealed."

A Colombian congressman said that Venezuela's abrogation of the treaty eliminates one of the means provided by inter-American law; therefore, the ways to a peaceful settlement are few.

However, Colombia may invoke the 1939 bilateral treaty which provides for fraternal conciliation.

TURBAY ANNOUNCES PLANS TO BUY MILITARY EQUIPMENT

PA291930 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0207 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Bogota, 24 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala announced today that Colombia plans "to improve all its deterrent military equipment," without this representing a belligerent move toward war.

The president said: "The uncertain future, the danger that is threatening the Caribbean and that could easily reach our beaches, and the upheavals of a developing region that has little democratic discipline, force Colombia to improve all of its deterrent military equipment."

Turbay Ayala made this statement in Cartagena, on the Colombian Caribbean coast, during ceremonies to christen two scientific research ships on the 158th anniversary of the Battle of Maracaibo and National Navy Day.

The president said that Colombia's idea "is not to arm itself for war but to strengthen scientific research and to improve the technical knowledge of its officers so that every day they become more familiar with the complex problems of learning about and exploiting the resources of the sea."

He noted: "We must prepare ourselves to take on the challenges of the new era and to obtain benefits from the resources that nature has kindly placed at the disposal of this country, caressed by two seas full of potential resources."

The president said that regardless of the technical capacity and exploration capacity of the superpowers, mankind cannot renounce something to which the people are entitled and that mankind needs more than the superpowers.

He stated: "Colombia has trust in its civilian and military institutions. The nation, pleased, feels gratitude for those who defend its flag.

ARMY DENIES ARREST OF M-19 LEADER BUSTAMANTE

PA291715 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Bogota--Nearly 80 persons continued being held under arrest today at the [word indistinct] Cavalry Training School as the army's counteroffensive against the guerrillas, begun a few days ago, continued.

A spokesman from the Military Institutes Brigade Command categorically denied that one of the most important members of the 19 April Movement, M-19, Heber Bustamante Garcia, is among those arrested.

The army has warned that the counteroffensive will continue until the final consequences and it did not disclose the identity of those arrested. It was not disclosed if arms or revolutionary documents had been confiscated in the military operations underway in Cundinamarca Department.

COMMUNISTS WON'T BACK BATEMAN FOR PRESIDENT

PA271316 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1538 GMT 25 Jul 81

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 25 Jul (EFE)--The Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] will not back the nomination of guerrilla commander Jaime Bateman Cayon for president, although they agree with his peace proposals.

In an interview with EFE, PCC Secretary General Gilberto Vieira said that efforts are still underway to select a single leftist candidate for president and that the PCC is leaning toward former National University Rector Gerardo Molina, who has formed the Firmes organization.

According to the PCC, Bateman Cayon, leader of the 19 April Movement, M-19, guerrilla organizations, can't represent all Colombian leftist groups, although some of them support the M-19's clandestine activities.

Vieira said that the government's rejection of the M-19 peace proposal is "negative for the country's interests. This is going to worsen the situation, because it is going to allow continuation of the vicious circle of official violence and the ensuing activities of illegal armed groups protesting that violence."

Justice Minister Felio Andrade Manrique, commenting on the guerrilla proposal said that the government, without any desire for revenge, is determined to "fulfill its constitutional commitments" and to "work tirelessly to maintain peace and freedom in Colombia."

Actions by the army in the past few hours in Bogota included the arrest of 14 persons, among them famous sculptor Feliza Barsztyn, several leaders of the opposition political group Firmes and members of some labor unions.

Barsztyn was arrested along with Mrs Virginia de Duplat, mother of ranking M-19 commander Carlos Duplat Sanjuan--who is under arrest--during a raid on the home of poet Luis Vidales.

Also arrested were the secretary of one of the commissions of the Bogota City Council, Sebastian Arias, labor union leader Miguel Angel Garcia, and leftist politicians Antonio Caicedo and Pedro Herrera.

EL SALVADOR SOLIDARITY GROUP REPORTS ACTIVITIES

PA281415 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The Colombian coordinator of solidarity with our struggle reports intensive activity. Latin America is a single bloc against imperialist intervention. The bulletin EL SALVADOR PUEBLO GUANACO reveals in its June edition the intensive activity waged in Colombia in solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

In its editorial, the coordinator addresses the Colombian Government in the following terms: In the name of national dignity, we demand that the Turbay Ayala administration change its attitude toward the Salvadoran case, withdraw its political support of the military-Christian Democratic junta, and recognize the real representatives of the Salvadoran people. The Colombian coordinator adds: We are convinced that the Colombian people will continue to be in solidarity with the Salvadoran people and will recognize the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] as the only real representatives of the people.

The editorial ends with the slogan: Latin America is a single bloc against imperialist intervention.

The last item of the bulletin, an article entitled "National Solidarity," says the following: The Colombian Coordinator of Solidarity With El Salvador is a broad-based coordination organization channeling solidarity efforts, striving for greater efficiency, and allowing a greater response to meet the needs of the Salvadoran process. It then says that there have been in Colombia nationwide activities such as meetings, film showings and roundtables for the purpose of revealing the true situation and protesting U.S. intervention in Salvadoran affairs.

The bulletin adds: 12 committees and 14 ad hoc groups have been organized this year. These, together with the six already existing, give positive coverage and represent a large potential if well organized. This can reinforce work committees in the main Colombian cities, such as Barranquilla, Cartagena, Cali, Villavicencio, Bucaramanga, Ibague, Cucuta, Popayan, Medellin and Bogota. In all these activities we emphasize the participation of the Colombian working class through its labor unions, as well as of Christian-based communities and student sectors.

The Colombian Coordinator of Solidarity With El Salvador reasserts its unconditional support to the struggle waged by the Salvadoran people against 50 years of oppression.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA--Bogotá--The government has appointed Julio Mario Santo Domingo as ambassador to Australia. Julio Mario Santo Domingo is presently Colombia's ambassador to the PRC. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jul 81 PA]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE'S INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS

PY290148 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 2203 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Speech to the nation by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry from the Chamber of Deputies on the occasion of 160th anniversary of Independence Day and his first year in government 28 July--live]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman of the Congress, messrs representatives: The constitution prevails, law rules and freedom reigns throughout the nation. [applause]

These are the main achievements of the regime which I am much honored to preside over. It is only fair and honorable to share these achievements with those who have given decisive help for their attainment. After a long wait, patient toil to reach maturity and perseverance, the citizenry has managed to set the democratic course for Peru through elections.

In this endeavor the citizenry has been met halfway by the armed forces which honorably decided to pave the way for this course of action, paying heed to freely expressed popular will. Thus, idealism and sense of duty have forged national unity which fortunately we can now enjoy.

I can see in this hall familiar faces of good democrats whom I met in Congress in 1945, 1963 and 1980. Before dealing with the essential issues of this address, I would like to say, without boasting but with the deep-rooted satisfaction which we all share, something which has already made its mark on history: Our presence has always marked the rise and our withdrawal the decline of freedom in Peru. [applause]

Let us analyze the path we have followed in the light of those immortal principles: truth, honesty and hard work.

The reestablishment of the Justice Ministry is a basic achievement which evidences the love for justice of democratic regimes. We have had the privilege of ordering the implementation of the 1979 constitution signed by the illustrious president of the Constitutent Assembly, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre [applause] and by other outstanding members of the current Congress whom I am especially pleased to greet.

A timely and able mechanism devised by my cabinet has allowed me to attain the objective which I made clear to my ministers at the very beginning, that is, that I would not spend a single night at Government House unless the news media, arbitrarily confiscated in 1974, were returned to their legitimate owners. [applause]

After we attained this first objective and received the appropriate authorization of the Legislative Branch we were able to carry out the groundwork to resolve the various and difficult problems which had to be left pending for some time.

The Justice Ministry has rapidly gained prestige by drawing up decrees regarding public prosecution and the Magistrates Council which have endowed the Judicial Branch with necessary standing and independence. This ministry has also drawn up the law on the court of constitutional guarantees and other laws dealing with amendments to civil code and trial procedures, criminal code and trial procedures and commercial law.

The National Institute for Family Welfare has been reorganized and strengthened, freeing it from any kind of political meaning; thus allowing it to fulfill its highly important mission, without any bias.

The few communications media currently available to the state are now basically directed at dissemination of social, cultural and economic news and are not being used against political opponents as was, unfortunately, very common in the past.

One of the main duties of the National Social Communications Institute is to protect the freedom of expression and press.

Through the appropriate ministry we have maintained our ties with the Catholic Church which, in addition to fulfilling its noble mission, deserves the thanks of the government for its effective and unselfish work in the fields of social aid and education. The government also wishes to extend its gratitude to other faiths which pursue supreme spiritual achievements.

The Interior Ministry can be proud of having fulfilled its sensitive responsibilities throughout the year without having had to resort to the state of emergency or the state of siege because of the border incidents which took place in January.

The Peruvian people have set an example of maturity by allowing the return to constitutionalism to take place without anything to besmirch it. This is even more praiseworthy because the reestablishment of public freedom frequently leads to outbursts and the increases in the cost of living, even if counterbalanced by salary hikes, which frequently help to create an atmosphere of tension.

The police forces made up of the civil guards, the investigations police and the republican guards have done an outstanding job and have paid a high toll in terms of dead and wounded, for their brave struggle against terrorism. Terrorism has caused significant material damages--currently estimated at 588 million soles, without taking indirect effects into account--to just three state enterprises: ELECTROPERU, ELECTROLIMA, ENTELPERU [Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise, Lima Electric Power Enterprise, National Telecommunications Enterprise of Peru].

The frequent casualties in the line of duty have prompted the government to issue the appropriate measures to take care of the dependents of the victims, without hoping, of course, that a material compensation could do anything to alleviate the immense sorrow and severe moral harm experienced by them. I wish to pay a heart-felt homage to these courageous servants of the fatherland and guardians of public order. [applause]

Peru's international image has improved, thus evidencing the satisfaction with which the return to constitutionalism has been received abroad. We have been honored by 53 delegations from friendly countries and the presidents of three countries: Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia, Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela and Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica. Adolfo Suarez, head of the Spanish Government and Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordoba Rivas, members of the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta, have also done a great deal to enhance the inauguration of this administration, which was also attended by other outstanding personalities such as former Ecuadorean President Galo Plaza and Mrs Rosalynn Carter of the United States.

The unexpected border incident which took place in January, causing serious concern in Peru and the rest of America, has been fortunately overcome after our armed forces reestablished our territorial sovereignty and thanks to the swift, friendly and effective intervention of guarantor countries of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Their outstanding performance at the meeting of OAS foreign ministers yielded due results and the cease-fire--which our country had decreed as soon as it recovered the outposts which had been deactivated in 1968--could thus be fully implemented.

As soon as the presence of Ecuadorean soldiers, who had crossed the crest of the Condor Mountain Range, became known, the Peruvian foreign minister telephoned his Ecuadorean counterpart urging him to withdraw the forces to the western slope of the mountain range and issued a warning that should this not be done we would move to recover the outposts.

As everyone knows, Peru waited 2 days before it took any action. The effective, friendly intervention of Brazil, Argentina, Chile and the United States facilitated the talks at Aguas Verdes and Huaquillas during which the parties issued separate and independent statements clearly establishing the location of our forces on the eastern slope of the Condor Mountain Range and of the Ecuadorean forces on the western slope of this mountain range.

It was also fully proven to the military attaches of the guarantor countries that Peruvian forces had at no time crossed the crest of the mountain range. We must congratulate ourselves that the incident has been overcome and that normalcy has been fully reestablished. Peru's attitude remains unchanged: respect for the treaties is the rule which applies to its international relations.

The visit paid to our country by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, his wife, several ministers of state and a retinue made up of outstanding Brazilian figures, has received the warm welcome of the Peruvian Government and people and has allowed us to reach 10 accords dealing with highway construction, technology, economy and Amazon cooperation; and to ratify the 1979 friendship and cooperation treaty.

A year ago we said that we would embark on the difficult task of improving our economy which, when we took over, was affected by heavy foreign debts and growing inflation. Since then, we have not only kept up the servicing and amortization of the debt but we have even rejected the chance to extend the deadline on some of the amortizations due. This has led to the improvement of Peru's credit rating as was fully proven at the recent Paris meeting.

New negative factors, such as the decline of the prices of some of Peru's basic exports, have hampered our quest but increased efforts in the field of petroleum have opened good prospects for next year.

The inevitable increase of the prices of popular staples resulting from artificially depressed prices, which had prevailed for a long time, has been followed by salary hikes and adjustments as we promised in due time. However, every increase in consumers prices seriously worries the government and these increases are allowed only when required by the economic recovery of the country which is inevitably tied to the search for a balanced budget.

It is true that we have not managed to overcome the crisis which we have inherited, a crisis which is deep-rooted, of long standing, and worsened by foreign factors beyond our control. We have been very clear when explaining that the overall recovery toward which we are striving can be attained only in the medium term and through tenacious and coherent effort of the country as a whole. But the important thing is that our economy has now entered a stage of accelerated development which allows us to feel soberly trustful about our future.

The most difficult times, those spent in the quest for stability, are gone. During that period the government issued the necessary corrective measures exercising decisiveness and, above all, caution, taking care to reduce as much as possible the effects--initially negative but in the long run stimulating--of a policy which has disregarded illusions to face the hard truths which we have had to cope with and which the country could no longer close its eyes to.

I have said before that we would not delve into the past seeking excuses for our lack of action, nor shall we resort to it for justification of any kind. However, an overall picture is necessary for a better understanding of the critical times which Peru has lived through and has overcome this year, and an overall picture is necessary to show the meaning of the upward course which we are now following amid obvious difficulties but with a new horizon in sight.

Despite all distortions which we have had to correct, paying a high price for errors which have not been ours; and despite having found a stagnant, decapitalized and incredibly hampered productive apparatus, and of the adverse circumstances prevailing at the international market for some of our main export products, we have attained limited but real progress. The country can assess this for itself. I will give you a summary of this progress. First of all, we have had a significant and swift growth of the gross domestic product [GDP]. The GDP growth rate for the second quarter of 1981 is 5.8 percent, that is, considerably better than that of the first quarter, 2.2 percent, and of prior years. We estimate that our economy has grown 4.4 percent during the first quarter of this year and that it will experience an overall growth of 5.4 percent this year.

This figure is slightly below our original target of 6 percent but it is certainly an improvement over preceding years.

We will launch a policy aimed at encouraging production which will go to compensate, to a degree, the decline of prices of certain minerals. Petro-Peru [State Petroleum Agency] will have to double its efforts for the attainment of this objective.

Few countries in the world can boast of the energy potential which, properly assessed and taken advantage of, could open a promising future for our fatherland.

Mining and oil alone, whose exploitation is still very reduced, supplies the country with 69 percent of its foreign income and stands for 86 percent of the regular income of the central government, according to data collected in 1980.

For the domestic market, these activities stand for 500 million soles of [word indistinct] and provide jobs for 72,000 persons. The government has decided to decentralize the oil industry which is currently located near the borders. In the interests of our economy and especially of national security, oil development must be stimulated in the central zone in order to guarantee complete self-sufficiency for this area and for metropolitan Lima.

The contract which Petro-Peru recently signed with the (?Shell) Company and other contracts covering nearby areas, are aimed at the above-mentioned objective.

The new petroleum law is yielding its first results. Occidental Petroleum, and [names indistinct] have submitted reinvestment plans for 1981 involving $350 million. These plans provide for 8 exploratory wells and 220 wells for secondary recovery in the northeast. These new wells should help to keep up the production of this area.

The Superior Oil Company will soon begin its activities in the northern jungle. Petro-Peru will drill 6 exploratory wells in [name indistinct] which means that in 1981 we will have between 13 and 15 exploratory wells, a figure which compares favorable with the 3 we had in 1980. That year our exportable oil surplus reached 76,000 barrels per day, 37 percent of the overall daily production of 207,000 barrels.

I would like to express my appreciation to three friendly governments which have decisively supported and continue to support these projects: to the U.S. Government, which has been cooperating to promoting the development of the (Palcaza) Valley, as it has been doing with several valleys in San Martin Department; to the FRG Government, which, reviving an old idea, will provide credit and technical assistance for the (Villarrica)-Oxapampa-(Ocuco) region and; finally to the Canadian Government, which has provided us with exceptional conditions for building a modern forestry enterprise and with their widely competent advice on clearing and reforestation programs.

In the labor sector, the rule applied during our first administration is fortunately in force. The government does not intervene, in, collude with or exert pressure on union organizations. It promotes an open, frank dialogue in an atmosphere of calm union freedom. In sum, it seeks to promote social development through agreements. In keeping with this idea, the government has created the National Tripartite Commission on which workers, government and businessmen hold a permanent, productive dialogue; and rising above the complexity and obstacles erected by the inflation prevailing in the world, they seek to reach agreements.

The government would like to express its deep appreciation for the efforts they have made thus far, and pledges to give its decisive support to those efforts which are to be made in the future.

I am proud to have been able to state at the recent annual ILO conference that for the first time in a long while, Peru was not at fault on any of its commitments to the ILO. [applause]

On the day of its inauguration, the government eliminated every restriction imposed on collective negotiations and every restriction curtailing the right to make claims.

The joint action of three basic sectors tends to stop and to reduce labor conflicts which, despite having been reduced, are still occuring, frequently in a disquieting manner. In 1980, 739 strikes involving 481,484 workers resulted in a loss of 18 million man-hours. The working class was seriously hurt by the unjustified strike called in January which, far from serving their legitimate interests, stimulated inflation. The workers lost 3,723 million soles in 1980 and 2,654 million soles from January to April this year.

It is with satisfaction that I state that labor conflicts have markedly declined since April, upon the installation of the Tripartite Commission. For this reason, I want to publicly express my recognition to the commission. [applause]

The government trusts that thanks to the level of maturity it has achieved, the working class will consider strikes as a last measure which, apart from not solving its problems, will worsen the problems caused to the country by inflation, which is sharply stimulated by the paralysis of activities. We trust that the working class will share our views, since it may find in public projects evidence of the government's decision to further job opportunities.

The workers are often the ones who give the best lessons to the professionals. As an architect, I want to note that it was a master mason, not a university professor, who first taught me how to use the plumb and the level. Thus, I was able to learn to put all citizens at the same level just as I used the mason's level to erect truly the walls of a house. [applause]

This year we were able to confirm once again the armed forces' efficiency both in the military sector, where they effectively complied with their duties in the face of an unexpected incident, and in the field of economic development, in which their contribution has been invaluable.

I must emphasize the varying but calm and firm manner--without engaging in spectacular mobilizations--in which they fully guaranteed the Peruvian territorial integrity during the recent--now fortunately overcome--conflict with Ecuador.

The 5th military region took care of the problem with its own personnel, counting on the normal support of the air force and the army aviation, acting in coordination with the navy, which was ready to take action had it become necessary.

The government, the National Defense Secretariat and the joint command acted in perfect coordination and the orders to raise the national flag in that part of the national territory which had been invaded were effectively complied with.

It is with satisfaction that I state that I was able to participate in the implementing stage of those military operations, by encouraging our forces with my presence. [applause]

The nation has paid its tribute to Capt (Silvio Ponce Antunez de Bayolo), who fell in the line of duty and to those officers and soldiers who were wounded during that regrettable, serious incident.

After the situation returned to normal, a tragic accident again brought grief to the armed forces as a result of the death of Maj Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, commander in chief of the armed forces, who had excelled in the military operations; of Gen Luis Montoya; and of other distinguished members of our (?armed forces).

The army's contribution to establishing rural settlements in border areas is remarkable. I just had the chance to inspect the one established in (Llandama) on the Yavari River and I was impressed at the efforts made by military and civilians, who conveyed a positive comradeship and are withstanding with courage the risks and discomfort stemming from having to live in isolated posts.

The navy has reached a high level of perfection and its Callao naval arsenal and its industrial establishments of [word indistinct] and Iquitos have earned much deserved prestige, both in the building of (?high seas) and river boats. The navy has gained greater strength through the recent incorporation of new units.

The air force, which also has decisively participated, has developed skills for coping with the complex maintenance of its modern fighters. The National Aerotopographic Service proved in the recent incident that it is not only an organization of the highest military significance, but that it can also give invaluable support to promoting national development.

Performing a pleasant duty, I want to express publicly my deep appreciation to Manuel Ulloa and the other members of my cabinet, in whom I reaffirm my full confidence for the effective, patriotic cooperation they have been giving to the government.

I regret that two ministers had to resign this year to take up other duties: Eduardo Orrego, who was elected mayor of Lima; and Luis Felipe Alarco, who was appointed president of the Peruvian delegation to UNESCO. Ministers Roberto Rotondo and Felipe Osterling will unfortunately have to leave the government after having performed laudable services to the nation and to the government. [appaluse]

To conclude this review of our actions, I must reiterate my appeal to the citizenry, especially to the political parties, to unite efforts toward advancing in our common objective of improving without delay the standard of living of the people. I am aware that there are several ways of achieving this, but it would be lamentable to fail to reach the agreement that is needed just because each party wants its own proposal to prevail.

Let us seek, then points of agreement. Let us find agreement on the unfulfilled desires of the [words indistinct], on the clamor of the poor districts, on the poor health conditions existing in suburbs and rural areas, on the deteriorated conditions of our schools.

The government, municipalities, regional organizations should not undertake this task separately; because it is too big. It demands our joint efforts and desires. I fervently hope that this invitation will be heeded. If this does not happen, may our action not be considered as a crusade or as an effort to gain greater support, but as a sign of our strong resolve to not fail to comply with the sacred duties demanded by our national brotherhood, [applause] a brotherhood which is a noble legacy of the ancient Peru. With this desire [words indistinct], with this desire [words indistinct], with this fervent ideal I am closing this message. [applause]

COUNCIL OF STATE GRANTED LEGISLATIVE POWER

PY282003 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Institutional Act No 11 has just been released. We will now broadcast directly from Government House.

[Begin relay] Institutional Act No 11 has just been distributed to journalists accredited to Government House. Following is the text of the act:

Whereas:

The transitional institutional order that was established by the decree approved on 27 June 1973 and the need of adjusting it in order to guarantee the continuity of the current process and the achievement of the goals that have been outlined regarding political organizations;

Whereas:

1. In this respect it is very necessary to reorganize the current Council of State, not only regarding its format, but also basically regarding its competence; including the specifications of the mandate of the republic's future president, within the framework of the political goals that have to be achieved;

Whereas:

That the participation of the large political groups in the future management of the country must be achieved only after the political parties begin to function within a clear and defined legal framework and it is therefore necessary to approve the respective norms and regulations;

Whereas:

That in this stage the Council of State should extensively assume legislative functions and participate in political functions of controlling state organizations;

Whereas:

That regarding constituent functions, these may be exercized on the occasion and format to be determined;

The Executive Branch, on the basis given it by the institutionalization of the civilian-military process, decrees:

Artile 1. The Council of State will have the legislative powers, the control and coadministration that the constitution of 1976 conferred upon the General Assembly, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. With the following exception: The attributions of the Council of the Nation, in accordance with what is provided for in constitutional Decree No 2 of 12 June 1976.

Article 2. Articles 4 and 11 of Constitutional Decree No 2 are abrogated. The clause attached to Article 160 of the constitution and Article 8 of the already cited constitutional decree will read as follows:

It will also have exclusive jurisdiction, jointly with the National Security Council, for determining the national objectives, the formulation of the respective guidelines and their evaluation.

Article 3. The Council of State, which will begin to function on 20 August 1981 and which will cease to function on 15 February 1985, will be made up of 35 members and they will be named by the Executive Branch. [paragraph continues]

The Executive Branch will also name its substitute members, who will occupy the tenporary or definite vacancies that may occur for any reason. The vacancies will be filled in accordance with a resolution to that effect. In addition, and where pertinent, the law will also be applied in this respect. If, due to continued vacancies, more substitute members are needed, the following nominations will be made by the Council of the Nation. Articles 1 and 2 of Constitutional Decree No 2 of 12 June 1976 [as heard]. A majority of votes by those in attendance at a meeting of the Council of State will be enough for accepting the resignations of its members.

Article 4. The members of the current Council of State will cease in their functions on 19 August 1981.

Article 5. The president of the republic named by the Council of the Nation will be installed in his post on 1 September 1981 and his mandate will last until 1 March 1985.

Article 6. The rules contained in Articles 3, 4 and 5 will come in to force on the date of this constitutional decree, while those contained in Articles 1 and 2 will come in to force on 20 August 1981.

The Council of the Nation and the Executive Branch will proceed to name the president of the republic and the members of the Council of State before the last mentioned date indicated in Article 6.

Article 7. It is so ordered.

El Espectator has reported from Government House. [end relay]

MORE DETAILS DISCLOSED ON POLITICAL OPENING

PY281321 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 CMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Jul (AFP)--Leaders of the youth sectors of the traditional Colorado and Blanco Parties disclosed here that four successive stages, within the political opening scheduled by the Uruguayan civilian-military regime, will regulate the country's future institutionalization process.

According to the newspaper LA MANANA, the political parties' statutes, the approval of the electoral law, the convocation of a constituent assembly and a simultaneous constitutional plebiscite and presidential election will be the bases for the aforementioned process which has no set timtable yet.

Next Tuesday the junta of general officers of the armed forces will meet to discuss subjects related to the appointment of a new president who will take over power on 1 September for a non-stipulated period, but which political observers believe will be approximately 3 years.

On Friday, 31 July the Council of the Nation, comprised of members of the armed forces junta and members of the Council of State, an organization which substituted for the congress in 1973, will proceed to appoint Aparicio Mendez' successor.

At the same time, the change of president takes place the Armed Forces Commission for Political Affairs [COMASPO) will resume dialogue with the leaders of the traditional parties and civic union mincrity.

NICARAGUA'S PASTORA REPORTEDLY ENTERS COUNTRY

PA300250 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Eden Pastora, so-called Commander Cero, arrived in Venezuela illegally in order to enter Colombia, where he plans to join the 19 April Movement, Venezuelan newspapers said in Caracas today.

EL UNIVERSAL said on its front page that Panamanian police sources had alerted Venezuelan officials that Commander Cero had left Panama enroute to Venezuela.

EL MUNDO expanded that report and said that sources close to the Venezuelan Government had said that the Sandinist leader intends to enter Colombia illegally.

Commander Cero arrived in Caracas in a private plane that landed at the La Carlota Airport. Eden Pastora apparently arrived in Caracas with false documents, EL MUNDO said in conclusion. Nevertheless, the newspaper reports have not been officially confirmed.

NAVAL CHIEF REVEALS FUTURE SHIP PURCHASES

PA271343 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Maracaibo, Venezuela, 25 Jul (AFP)--The Venezuelan navy chief, Vice Adm Rafael Betorelli, said here today that Venezuela will in the near future purchase missile-launching frigates as well as transport, patrol and landing craft.

Maracaibo, considered the main Venezuelan navy base, yesterday hosted the naval review in celebration of Navy Day. The naval ceremonies were presided over by chief of state Luis Herrera Campins.

Admiral Betorelli added that the new units purchased by the Venezuelan Navy are part of a plan to replace outdated equipment.

BRIEFS

PRO-CUBA STATEMENT--Over 230 important political, trade union and cultural figures from Venezuela have signed a pro-Cuban statement in Caracas. It was released to mark the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks. It praises the Cuban Government and people for their hard work in social-economic development and adds that the country's holiday is being celebrated this year amid international tension and just when U.S. imperialism is threatening the world with nuclear war. The statement also criticizes Caracas for having a "made in U.S.A." foreign policy. It cites attempts to isolate Cuba, block the development of the Nicaraguan revolution and block the liberation movements in the area like those in Guatemala and El Salvador. Well-known teachers, diplomats, economists, politicians, entertainers and writers are among those signing. [Text] [Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0800 GMT 24 Jul 81 FL]

GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNIZE, DEFEND INDEPENDENT BELIZE

FL300038 Bridgetown CANA in English 2339 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 29 Jul (CANA-REUTER)--Mexico will recognize the sovereignty of Belize when the British colony becomes independent, Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda has said.

He told a news conference last night that he regretted the attitude of Guatemala, which claims the colony and has said it will not recognize its independence.

He added: "If Belize as an independent state is attacked by another country all our countries have certain resources in international organizations to denounce and even to mount a defense operation."

AMBASSADOR TO CANADA COMMENTS ON TRADE RELATIONS

FL271415 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0259 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jul (NOTIMEX)--The Canadian market has become particularly important to Mexico, because trade between the two nations increased by 100 percent in the past few years. This statement was made by Agustin Barrios Gomez, Mexican ambassador to Canada, on being interviewed at the airport in Mexico City.

The diplomat said that Mexican exports increased by 73 percent in 1980 and are expected to reach $880 million (approximately 20 billion pesos) by 1981.

The ambassador said his country is purchasing equipment for railroad transportation and shipping from Canada. In addition, it is receiving nuclear technology and advice in telecommunications and electronics.

In closing, the ambassador said trade between the two countries is balanced and is expected to tip in his country's favor this year.

PDM NAMES GONZALEZ GOLLAS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

FL282220 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jul (NOTIMEX)--The Mexican Democratic Party (PDM) has disclosed that its presidential candidate will be Ignacio Gonzalez Gollas, a former leader of the National Sinarchist Union [UNS]. The PDM reported that Gonzalez Gollas' candidacy will be officially announced on Sunday during a regional rally in Mexico City. The former Sinarchist leader is 55 years old, a native of Jalisco, and has been a member of the UNS all his life.

COSTA RICA

28TH ANNIVERSARY OF ATTACK ON MONCADA CELEBRATED

FL291350 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0800 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The Costa Rican United People Coalition has held a meeting in San Jose to commemorate the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. Speakers praised the friendly links between Cuba and Costa Rica.

Humberto Vargas Carbonell, the leader of the coalition's parliamentary group and leader of the People's Vanguard Party, said that the experience of the Cuban people and their leader's decision have put Cuba at the vanguard of the continent.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

University, Garrison Attacked

PA290136 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Military installations at the National University and the 1st Infantry Brigade (San Carlos Garrison) were attacked today before dawn by snipers who took up positions in the unfinished Cardiovascular Building, one block from the Bloom Hospital on 29th Street west, and other places close to the target areas.

The firing began a few minutes before 0300 and gradually intensified to its peak 20 minutes later. At that time heavy fire from weapons of various calibers was heard, as well as bazooka and bomb explosions. The security corps announced this morning that the attack aimed at the university installations was carried out by extremists not only from the Cardiovascular Building but also from the Sacamil side and from a sector between San Carlos and the university city.

It was said that some of the attackers fired on the 1st Infantry Brigade grounds, from where the fire was returned, and that motorized units had emerged to determine where the attack came from. Even though it was said that no casualties had been reported in the attack, unofficial reports say that there had been casualties but did not give details.

Several persons reported that the shooting this morning occurred not only around the university, but also in other sectors such as La Garita, Sacamil, San Antonio Abad, Monserrat and other areas. This has not been officially confirmed.

Public security forces said today that a military search was in progress around the university city and near the San Carlos Garrison.

Tower Repair Crew Ambushed

PA292110 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] On Friday, 24 July, at 1120, a platoon of the genocidal army in Catarina which was trying to repair high tension cable towers sabotaged on 19 July by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, was ambushed by our revolutionary forces. During an ensuing clash lasting 15 to 20 minutes, we inflicted three casualties on the enemy, including a sergeant. We had no casualties.

Death Squad Kills 10

PA292308 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 29 Jul 81 pp 2, 48

[Excerpt] The "Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Squad" takes responsibility for the death of 10 people taken from the Santa Ana fairgrounds on Friday night, an anonymous caller said over the telephone yesterday. The squad spokesman said that they killed the 10 people in Santa Ana as part of "Operation Solitary." The bodies were found near Coatepec.

The caller said that the squad had been following the 10 individuals for the past few days and that at approximately 2300 on Friday, members of the squad went to the fair and seized the 10 individuals. He said that after a summary trial was held at an unspecified location, they were executed "after they agreed to the charges against them." The bodies were left near Coatepec.

The spokesman said that the 10 individuals "executed" were accused of being drug traffickers. He said that their work in the circuses was just a cover "to dedicate themselves to a dirty life for the destruction of our young people."

U.S. Embassy Vehicle Bombing

PA292326 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 29 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpts] It was unofficially reported that since early yesterday morning, the military has been carrying out an operation in the rural areas of Suchitoto, particularly near Cerron Grande. The military is trying to dislodge large numbers of subversives from the area.

Meanwhile, it was confirmed yesterday that the bomb that exploded in San Salvador's Sacamil district destroyed a bullet-proof Cherokee vehicle owned by the U.S. Embassy.

On the basis of official information we had reported that the bomb was set off in an empty lot near the Sacamil Theatre; we reported this in the last-minute national news section [of the 28 July issue].

REBEL SPOKESMAN IN GRENADA COMMENTS ON U.S. AID

PA262205 Paris AFP in Spanish 1455 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] St Georges, 24 Jul (AFP)--Hector Oqueli, the representative of El Salvador's National Revolutionary Movement, states here on the island of Grenada today that 31 percent of all U.S. military aid to Latin America is received by El Salvador's Christian Democratic military junta.

"We have observed," he commented at the meeting of the committee of the Socialist International for Latin America and the Caribbean, "that the United States began to intervene in El Salvador last year in a way very similar to its intervention in Vietnam."

He went on to say that in 1980, the United States offered military aid which was described as "nonlethal," but that the military aid offered El Salvador in 1981 is "lethal."

He said that, in addition, the United States is sending teams of advisers to El Salvador to train the Salvadoran Army. "The $35 million in military aid the United States supplied to the Salvadoran junta apparently was not enough and there is even talk of increasing it substantially and also of increasing the number of advisers," he pointed out.

Oqueli revealed that the United States sent 10 helicopters to El Salvador at the beginning of the year and that the military junta is currently asking for 75 more. "This enormous number of helicopters no doubt will not only be used against what they term internal subversion, but also to start an offensive war in the neighboring countries," he commented.

He said that the Salvadoran people are thankful for the support of the Socialist International for a political solution in El Salvador that will put an end (?to the) U.S. (?notion) that only a military solution is possible.

"The immediate future of the Socialist International's activity in this area may be full of difficulties," said Oqueli, "but in any event, it offers us a good chance for expressing our solidarity because of our active work to help all peoples fighting for their liberation."

ELECTIONS ONLY AN OLIGARCHY MANEUVER TO GAIN TIME

PA241840 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] It is either war, or war. These are the alternatives offered by imperialism, the oligarchy, and the corrupt and fascist sector of the armed forces.

The revolutionary forces believe that only with the active participation of all democratic and patriotic sectors, that is, with a broad democratic and revolutionary alliance, will it be possible to initiate the huge and difficult task of reconstructing this battered country.

Since we believe peace is an essential element to the initiation of any reconstruction plan, we have accepted the proposal for a political solution to the conflict. We know that our position is in line with the desire of all peoples for peace.

We are also aware of the imminent threat of a possible regionalization of the conflict, which would prolong it. This threat appears more likely because U.S. intervention virtually exists in El Salvador. But, imperialism, the oligarchy, and the fascist high command, reaffirming their position as enemies of peace and their total disregard for the people, have again said no to the proposal for a peaceful solution.

Apparently these genocidal forces need war as lungs need air. It is so because imperialism, the oligarchy and the fascist military men see war not only as an immoral situation that maintains them, but also as their only possibility of subsisting as parasites on the output of a nation.

The decisive historic moment we are going through leaves no room for demagoguery. We are at a moment when masks are beginning to slip and there is no longer any possibility of hiding behind a front.

The desperate elections bid has already been aborted because it is evident that for holding elections, it is necessary to create the political conditions of trust that the country demands. For this, it is necessary to lift the state of martial law and the curfew. All the militarization decrees in the country must be annulled, especially Decrees 296 and 507, which represent an obstacle to the organization and manifestation of the various political parties and groups. There must be guarantees for the existence and activities of labor unions and associations whose objectives are the defense of the social and political rights that the political constitution establishes.

There would have to be a total amnesty for all citizens that have participated in political events from 1970 to 1981. There must also be immediate freedom for political prisoners, and all the persons who have emigrated from the country for political reasons must be allowed to return to the country regardless of their ideology.

It is obvious that the government is in no position to offer, and much less to guarantee, a climate suitable for the holding of elections. This makes it obvious that for them, the elections call is no more than a maneuver to gain time while they create the conditions necessary to implement a military plan involving more direct U.S. intervention through regionalization of the conflict.

Imperialism, the oligarchy and the fascist high command have no alternative other than genocide and, threatening world peace, they are trying to create another Vietnam, which in the end implies a prolongation of the sacrifices being made by our people. This will not, however, prevent the victory of all the Salvadorans united in the search for a society where death will be only a memory, where there will be social justice and where we can really develop democratic participation and a true social and economic development in complete freedom.

Mediation, Not Elections

PA262006 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] There is no solution in elections, only mediation is feasible. These are statements by Companero Ruben Ignacio Zamora, member of the political-diplomatic committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

In a news conference held in Washington on 22 July, Ruben Ignacio Zamora stated that his organizations reject the U.S. policy in El Salvador. He said that this rejection does not stem from an anti-U.S. feeling or because we believe that everything that is created in the U.S. Government is, in principle, the will of the American people.

Democracy and peace can be better served if the U.S. State Department abandons its old aspirations, he added.

During a breakfast organized by FOREIGN POLICY Magazine in Washington, Zamora warned that there has been a change in the presentation of the Salvadoran conflict and the sides involved, judging from the speech given by Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, on 16 July.

The spokesman of the FMLN and the FDR committee discussed Enders' invariable rhetoric filled with anticommunist slogans. However, Enders admitted that the Salvadoran conflict is deeply rooted in the economic, political and social structure and abandoned the stand that the war in El Salvador is a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Zamora said that the real U.S. policy regarding El Salvador is being concealed with a new language and analysis but that it still includes military aid and the elections.

The elections have been used by the military dictatorship in the past 50 years to mock the people's will. In 1969, when Gen Humberto Romero was facing an imminent collapse of his government, he offered free elections with international supervision which were rejected by the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. In its objection, the then opposition PDC stated that the main problems had not been solved. Among these problems, the PDC mentioned the release of political prisoners, the dismantling of paramilitary organizations, a stop to repression and so forth. The PDC published a statement in the press entitled "Elections Are Not the Solution."

Zamora maintained that the same military officers who are offering free elections are the ones responsible for a systematic repression against all the popular sectors opposing the regime. He also said that the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] is the party that Enders is inviting to participate in the elections. This party has had many leaders killed. Two of the MNR leaders are in prison after having been seized when the military forces forced their way in the party offices. He added that most opposition leaders have been sentenced to death by the military forces and that their names have been published in the Salvadoran papers.

Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister and the strongman in the government, Zamora said, directed the electoral fraud of 1977. Proof of this scandalous action against the people's will can be found in the U.S. Congressional Record.

He then said that the lack of conditions to hold elections is so evident that even the Central Elections Council has reported that the present candidates must remain abroad. According to EL DIARIO DE HOY, Zamora explained, those interested in becoming candidates for seats in the Constituent Assembly can campaign through radio, television and the newspapers but not by personally appearing before the public. He added that this was published in the 16 July issue of this newspaper.

In a lengthy explanation, Zamora said that in view of the fact that the elections are not feasible, the United States is truly interested in increasing military aid to defeat the Salvadoran people.

He noted that Reagan is not willing to face the main problem of his policy toward El Salvador: How can the U.S. Government curb the human rights violations by the armed forces if at the same time it is giving them training and weapons to carry out the crimes? He they said that the FDR and the FMLN believe that the only way to put an end to the war is through a process of discussion between the Salvadoran Government and the people [words indistinct] through its organizations, with the participation of a mediation group chosen by the two sides. Other conditions are that in order to guarantee the mediation process both sides must have access to the press in order to explain their progress to the people. At the same time, elections can be discussed as part of the overall solution and within the [word indistinct] mediation process.

The great American people and the heroic Salvadoran people deserve and are demanding a more serious and realistic political solution, Zamora concluded.

PDC COMMUNIQUE PRAISES, APPEALS TO BUSINESSMEN

PA281515 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Jul 81 pp 2, 45

[Excerpt] "If we interest the fundamental role played by private enterprise in the development of nations, we arrive at the conclusion that the progress achieved by civilized nations to a large degree is owed to businessmen, who always seek the improvement of their communities by the overall betterment of their inhabitants," states a communique of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

For this reason, the PDC in the 20 yeasr of its existence has recognized as members businessmen who have distinguished themselves in defending just causes and democratic principles.

Because of this situation, it will always be on the side of the businessman. In saying this, we refer to the businessman who, through his honest work, has made the small, medium and large enterprise--the manual-labor, crafts, agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises at all levels, from the women of the markets to the large commercial complexes--the pride of the Salvadoran people.

We honor the Salvadoran businessman who has never taken advantage of a public post or official privilege to increase his capital, who has never lived in the shadow of an official party or political cohort to improve his farming production, industrial or commercial activities. We refer to the businessman who with the sweat of his brow has formed a dignified home from which honest laborers and professionals and distinguished children of El Salvador have emerged.

We point out as legitimate Salvadoran businessmen the men and women who, despite the difficulties through which the nation is passing, stay in the struggle and attend to their small, medium or large enterprises, giving work to thousands of Salvadorans who, in spite of all the circumstances about which everyone knows, have not left the country and want true and legitimate democracy to be installed in our country.

Our fraternal and respectful greetings to the ice cream vendors, shoemakers, tailors and so forth who, through their honest work, generate wealth, tranquillity and calm across the length and breadth of the nation.

Likewise, we reiterate our patriotic appeal for them to join the historic process of changes which is sponsored by the revolutionary government junta, concludes the PDC communique.

PDC spokesmen stated yesterday that all members of this political institution are in favor of the nation's speedy achievement of political, social and economic stability in order to realize free elections and political order.

GUATEMALA

DEAD ORPA LEADERS IDENTIFIED: 1 CUBAN, 2 PRIESTS

PA280259 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] A government security forces spokesman said today that the urban guerrillas have lost their leaders as a result of the death yesterday of three Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] leaders in Zone 14. One of them was a Cuban and the other two were Spanish Jesuit priests, the police said today.

Five other guerrillas, including three women, fled during the fighting when the police discovered a hideout in the sector known as Canton 21 in Zone 14. The police did not suffer any casualties.

This was the second hideout discovered yesterday in Guatemala City by government forces. The other one was discovered in Zone 5, but in that case there was no armed battle. The army and police have discovered 12 guerrilla hideouts in the capital city and the provinces. Thirty-eight subversives have been killed in these operations.

The first guerrilla hideout discovered yesterday was in a residence in 2d Street, Zone 14, House No 1976. The gunfight began about 1000 and concluded after midday. Some 400 members of the army and police surrounded the sector in order to prevent a guerrilla escape or the interference of curious bystanders in the operation.

The guerrillas posted themselves in strategic spots and counterattacked with automatic weapons. Fifteen minutes after the first shots, several explosions were heard, apparently from grenades or shells from small cannons mounted on attack cars which reinforced the police.

Bursts of .50-cal machinegun fire were heard as well as grenade explosions. The front of the house crumbled under the large bullets. This allowed the soldiers and police to fire better on the guerrillas inside the house. A guerrilla carrying a FAL rifle tried to escape through one of the [word indistinct] but was shot down.

Several assault groups entered the house and announced that the situation was under control. In a small yard they found the ashes of burnt papers. The police believe these are documents burnt to keep the police from obtaining information.

The security forces identified three of the dead subversives as ORPA commanders. They were Commander Juan Carlos, a Spanish Jesuit priest; Commander Antonio of Cuban origin; and Commander Pedro, another Spanish Jesuit priest, the police said. [words indistinct] in this armed clash, and two other men of Indian race.

Less than an hour after these incidents, the security forces dismantled another ORPA hideout; this one was at No 2838 19th Avenue, in Zone 5. The house had been rented to a woman named Amalia, who sublet it to students. The police captured five persons including Amalia, and they will be investigated. However, the subversives escaped, leaving their weapons behind.

Jesuit Superior Denies Reports

PA290104 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The Guatemalan Government has reported the death of two Jesuit priests who allegedly were guerrilla commanders. Father Cesar Perez, superior of the Jesuit order in Central America and Panama, denied the report released by Guatemalan official sources saying that two Jesuit priests, accused of being guerrilla commanders were killed last Saturday. The news, which was carried by international news media, said that the Guatemalan authorities had not identified the three dead guerrillas, but that two of them were Jesuit priests.

Father Perez sent a note to our news department to say that upon learning of the reported death of the two Jesuit priests in the Sunday and Monday newspapers, he immediately contacted the Jesuits in Guatemala for confirmation. They told him that there was no confirmation and that all members of the congregation were well and going about their duties.

Father Perez, provincial superior of the Jesuits for Central America and Panama, said: I regret having to hear such news, which does us no good. Finally, he promised to inform us of any new development.

PRESIDENCY DENIES POSSIBILITY OF CIVIL WAR

PA292147 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Violence in Guatemala is a temporary situation, said President Romeo Lucas' spokesman. The phenomenon of violence is a world-wide problem which even developed countries such as the United States, Argentina, Spain, Great Britain, to name a few, have to face. This is not only a Guatemalan problem. It is, however, a temporary situation, said Rolando Archila Marroquin, the presidency public relations under secretary. We won't reach the point of civil war because the institutions will be preserved at all costs, stressed the official spokesman.

President Romeo Lucas Garcia's spokesman questioned a statement made abroad by the Christian Democratic leader Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo that the country is on the verge of a civil war. Archila Marroquin replied that Guatemala will not reach such an extreme because the government is united and ready to defend the nation's democratic institutions.

POLITICIAN SAYS POLICE INVOLVED IN MURDERS

PA250433 Paris AFP in Spanish 1944 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Mexico City, Jul 24 (AFP)--Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, president of Guatemala's Christian Democratic Party [DCG], told the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR that 120 DCG leaders have been murdered by repressive groups between May 1980 and July 1981. The DCG leader who is passing through Mexico said that the members of the party's national executive committee were among them.

He blamed the rightwing groups and the police force's 6th Command for these criminal actions. Arevalo said that his party has evidence and witnesses to prove that members of the National Liberation Movement (rightist), led by former Guatemalan vice president Mario Sandoval Alarcon, systematically participate in the paramilitary groups that promote the repression in the country.

The DCG leader accused the present government of incompetence "because it has not been able to resolve the problem of violence, which is the one that affects the country most."

MINISTER SAYS PEASANT MIGRATION MUST BE AVERTED

PA242257 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Carlos Alarcon Monsanto, labor and social planning minister, has said that Guatemala must sign bilateral agreements with neighboring countries to avert peasant migrations. He noted that it is not desirable to have peasants migrating to neighboring countries as they have been doing lately by going to Mexico. Therefore, he said, it would be good for the country to sign a bilateral agreement at the government level to protect the citizens of the two nations.

He added that these migrations don't help Guatemala because, being mainly an agricultural country, it has a lot of land to distribute among peasants who want to make it produce. He stressed that the authorities must carefully analyze this drain of needed of farming labor.

Turning to another subject, the minister deplored the decision of Mines of Guatemala Company in San Idelfonso Ixtahuacan, Huehuete..ango Department, to suspend its exploration activities indefinitely in view of recent and constant acts of terrorism. The workers are the ones who are worst hit because they lose their jobs and, in addition, this negatively affects neighboring towns, the minister said.

HONDURAS

PCH LEADER PRAISES NICARAGUAN, CUBAN EVENTS

PA291750 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Those of us who visited Nicaragua on the second anniversary of the Sandinist revolution victory noted the unrestricted support of the Nicaraguan people for the policies being implemented by the country's leadership. This statement was made to this station by Rigoberto Padilla, secretary general of the Communist Party of Honduras [PCH].

Padilla said this backing was shown in the joy with which the people approved the revolutionary measures proposed by the Government of National Reconstruction. These measures represent another step in strengthening the political process taking place in Nicaragua. Referring to the celebration in Cuba of the 28th anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks, Padilla noted that this opened new hopes for liberation in Latin America and showed that there is no force capable of stopping the people's will to win.

SANDINISTS LAND ON COAST, SEIZE FISHING BOATS

PA290029 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1150 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] A Sandinist coast guard vessel with 200 heavily armed men has carried out an attack in Honduran waters. Hordes of the Nicaraguan leftist Sandinist army invaded the San Bernardo estuary in the Gulf of Fonseca and seized 10 fishing vessels in Honduran waters. Twelve of our countrymen were lost in the operation.

The attack and seizure of the Honduran vessels was carried out by a Sandinist coast guard vessel which fired .50-cal machineguns and 65 mm guns as it entered the estuary. It also fired at our people for several minutes with submachineguns. To flee the machinegun fire, which could be heard in several neighboring communities, the fishermen were forced to seek protection in the thick mangrove swamps.

The Hondurans who went into the inhospitable swamps and are still missing include Francisco Osegeda and Andres Villagran, two other men identified only as Chilo and Vita, and Felipe Castro, Santos Jimenez, Felipe Paz, Victoriano Interiano, Chavelo Moreno, Raul Lopez, Armando Oliva and Santos Artely.

The fleeing fishermen were fired on with .50-cal machineguns and Galil rifles. They were forced to abandon their boats, which were seized and taken to Nicaragua by the invading Sandinist forces. The Sandinist attackers took not only the fishing vessels but also equipment such as nets and lobster pots. These are essential to our fishermen for them to earn their living.

The Sandinists have also invaded the Guapinol fishing grounds in Marcovia, close to the Cedeno beach resort, causing fear among fishermen, who have abandoned these fishing areas temporarily.

Relatives of the missing fishermen fear they were killed during the attack because otherwise these men, long familiar with the intricate swamp channels, would have returned to the mainland by now.

Honduran fishing village residents along the Gulf of Fonseca have also expressed their intention to urge the armed forces to intensify their presence along the coast.

14 SOLDIERS INJURED IN AIRPORT EXPLOSION

PA292030 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Summary] San Pedro Sula--Fourteen soldiers being held under arrest were seriously burned when a lighted candle caused a fire and nearby bombs and grenades exploded at the San Pedro Sula Armando Escalon Air Force base, located at Villeda Morales International Airport. Firemen from La Lima and San Pedro Sula fought the fire last night while Air Force police kept strict security to stop the public and newsmen from approaching.

Some of the more seriously burned soldiers were taken to Leonardo Martinez Hospital, where doctors and nurses said they could not care for them due to a shortage of personnel and lack of medicine. The patients were then transferred to private clinics.

Protests have been made over the behavior of the police, who all but threatened to kill some newsmen and refused to allow photographs, threatening to beat up photographers and take their cameras. There has been no military statement on the incident.

MINISTER DENIES MISTREATMENT OF REFUGEES IN CAMPS

PA281840 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Interview in Tegucigalpa with Government and Justice Minister Oscar Mejia Arellano by Marco Tulio Romero dated 28 July--recorded]

[Text] [Mejia Arellano] Honduras is a sovereign country. Concerning what you have said--that reports have been released related to the presence of the army, of members of the army, near so-called concentration camps--this should surprise no one. In the first place we haven't signed any refugee treaty. Honduras has accepted Salvadoran as well as Nicaraguan refugees in an act of simple humanity. We have no obligation to do this. If there are members of the army near the refugee camps, this is simply for their protection.

[Question] You also have met with the ranking UN representative to Honduras, Carlos Basoche. What did you discuss with him? He presented a memorandum which mentions a number of situations which have occurred.

[Answer] They are concerned about the presence of members of the army. I explained to him clearly that Honduras wants first to protect the refugees and second to prevent commuting back and forth by Salvadoran refugees who enter and leave the country.

[Question] Why (?do they refer) then to the presence of concentration camps?

[Answer] What I can really assure you is that concentration camps do not exist. Honduras is obligated to protect Salvadoran refugees in the first place, and they are being protected. As of this moment I haven't learned of an immigration policy and with it [words indistinct] that these people have been harassed in any way.

[Question] Why does Carlos Basoche assert that the Salvadoran refugees are being harassed?

[Answer] Well, the ranking UN representative would have to prove, he is obligated to do so, that the Salvadoran refugees are being harassed.

[Question] But what will the attitude of the government be when its position on the Salvadoran refugees is being ridiculed by the denunciations made by a UN representative?

[Answer] Well look, I don't know what is happening, but there are now some foreign newsmen who want to distort the image of Honduras for no reason at all. I would like them to show me one specific case in which the human rights of the refugees have been violated.

[Question] But perhaps [words indistinct] without wanting to.

[Answer] Well, I can't know their intentions, naturally.

[Question] But could it be part of a Central American plot to destabilize this country?

[Answer] I couldn't give you an affirmative or negative answer to that because I am in no position to do so.

[Question] But it should be considered whether the world press is involved or is trying to discredit our government.

[Answer] I understand that some foreign papers have done this. The United States; Mexico also. [Words indistinct] for the time being. Unfortunately our representatives have not denied the (?charges).

NICARAGUA

CIRCULATION OF LA PRENSA SUSPENDED FOR 48 HOURS

PA00034 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The Communications Media Directorate has once again suspended the circulation of the newspaper LA PRENSA for 48 hours. The report has been confirmed by Mario Martinez of the Communications Media Directorate. The reasons for the closing LA PRENSA are still unknown. Be waiting for the official communique of the Communications Media Directorate on this.

'Disrespectful' of Fonseca

PA300445 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jul 81

["Text" of communique from the Communications Media Directorate dated 29 July 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] Communications Media Directorate. Managua, 1600, 29 July 1981.

Whereas:

1. The newspaper LA PRENSA, in its edition No 16,043 of 29 July 1981, on page 16 and under a eight-column headline reading "Nicaragua Absent from Wedding," publishes a statement which is openly disrespectful of Companero Carlos Fonseca Amador, commander in chief of the Sandinist people's revolution and a national hero, a title which our people justly bestowed upon him and which was ratified by the Government of National Reconstruction junta in its Decree No 560 of 29 October 1980 which was published in the official gazette No 256.

2. It is unacceptable to try to justify with irony and sarcasm the true and gross fact that the newspaper LA PRENSA is harming the dearest interests of the Sandinist people's revolution by trying to ridicule the thoughts of Commander in Chief Carlos Fonseca Amador. With this act the previously mentioned newspaper has offended the dearest sentiments of our heroic people and has attacked our historic values.

3. It is deplorable from every point of view that a member of the mass media is not fulfilling its basic mission to serve the values of our people and fatherland and to contribute to the formation of our heroic youth.

4. The publication to which we have referred to violates Article 3, paragraph G, of the General Law on the Communications Media.

5. Within a 19-day period the newspaper LA PRENSA has once again broken the laws governing the media.

6. This act is a violation of the General Law on the Communications Media, specifically that which is established in Article 2, paragraph 1 of the law, and is, therefore, subject to sanctions according to amended Articles 44 and 46 of the General Law on the Communication Media.

Therefore, using the powers invested in me by law, I resolve: to order the suspension of the newspaper LA PRENSA for a 48-hour period which encompasses 30 and 31 July 1981, editions Nos 16,044 and 16,045. So be it.

[Signed] Michelle Najlis, Director of Communications Media, Interior Ministry

BARRICADA Charges LA PRENSA

PA300248 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Gerardo is Right, LA PRENSA is a Transnational"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] "NICARAGUA'S NEWSPAPER LA PRENSA IS A GENUINELY NICARAGUAN ENTERPRISE, WHICH THE CHAMORRO FAMILY HAS OWNED FOR THE PAST 55 YEARS. IT IS NOT A TRANSNATIONAL BECAUSE IT HAS NEITHER OFFICES NOR EQUIPMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES." (LA PRENSA, No 16,029-Tuesday 14 July 1981).

On 14 July 1981, the newspaper of the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie's director's board published an "interview" with Nicaraguan youth Gerardo Gallo Loaisiga, a student in Cuba's Isle of Youth. The "interview" sought to dismiss and cast doubts on the justness of the charge that LA PRENSA CORPORATION IS A TRANSNATIONAL LIKE THE COCA-COLA COMPANY.

The purpose of this article is to show that Companero Gerardo's statement is true.

LA PRENSA Corporation is capital's ideological publishing organ, a very precise and specific form of capital, such as the dependent agro-exporting capitalism. So it is said about one of the two contradictory and still developing poles in which world capitalism moves.

As is well known, the dependent nature of underdeveloped economies keeps them and their political, ideological and cultural forgers from handling things so as to be able to develop national projects autonomously. Within this context, the peripheral bourgeois state and the dependent economy and culture are all part of a bigger organization, for which the macrostructural expression, led by the U.S. transnationals, is planetary [planetaric] capitalism in its higher imperialist phase.

As a minuscule part of capital's economic, political and ideological interests and movement at the local and world levels, LA PRENSA Corporation therefore: 1) Does not act autonomously, but obeys instead the publishing needs of that system both here in Nicaragua and throughout the world; 2) Does not determine either content or form (within the ideological area, where it is active) on what and how to report in order to speed up and maintain the above-mentioned publication process. Form and content depend instead on the level of development of both the productive forces and production (of local capital as part of the worldwide capital) as well as on the level and forms assumed by the class struggle and on the balance of forces in each of our country's specific junctures.

In this context, LA PRENSA Corporation is not a transnational company in the traditional and conventional sense of the word. If we are to be rigorously just, it is less than that; it is merely a peripheral and dependent branch of the imperialist transnationals of misinformation, whose duty is to manufacture lies against the interests of the popular classes as well as the misinformation that will be included in the international reports that will later be published by the capitalist countries' media, among them, LA PRENSA Corporation. LA PRENSA's other duty is to publish in its pages the views held by both the U.S. imperialist capitalists and the local peripheral capitalists on the threat to their interests posed by a democratic and popular revolution imbedded in the very heart of imperialism's continental area of geopolitical influence, neamely the Sandinist people's revolution in Central America.

LA PRENSA is like a pulley for the production and publication of bourgeois lies of transnational capitalism. Saying that it is Nicaraguan is part of the deception and falsity of the very ideology it upholds.

The process is simple: First phase of the process (production):

LA PRENSA CORPORATION LIES WHENEVER IT REFERS TO THE SANDINIST PEOPLE'S ARMY, TO THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SANDINIST STATE AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, TO THE TRAITOROUS BEHAVIOR OF THE BOURGEOIS PARTIES, TO THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO WERE IN ATTENDANCE AT THE PLAZA ON 19 JULY, TO THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO DEMANDED CONFISCATION AND SO FORTH. UPI, AP, DPA AND SO FORTH QUOTE LA PRENSA AND REPORT ITS LIES TO THE WORLD. EL MERCURIO IN SANTIAGO, LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA IN PANAMA, LA NACION IN SAN JOSE, CLARIN IN BUENOS AIRES, THE TIMES IN NEW YORK AND LE FIGARO IN PARIS ALL GIVE A LOT OF PUBLICITY TO THESE LIES.

Second phase of the process (publication):

CAPITAL'S WRITERS IN EACH COUNTRY (WHOSE NAMES ARE WELL KNOWN HERE) TAKE THESE REPORTS, CUT THEM UP AND PUBLISH WHATEVER THEIR BOSSES TELL THEM TO. THE ARTICLES AND EDITORIALS OF SUCH WELL-KNOWN INDIVIDUALS AS ENRIQUE BENAVIDES IN SAN JOSE'S LA NACION, GLORIA GUARDIA IN LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA, AND MONTANER IN SANTIAGO'S EL MERCURIO ARE TRANSMITTED TO NICARAGUA AND THE WORLD BY UPI, AP, DPA OR ALA AND LA PRESNA PUBLISHES THEM HERE.

Managua's LA PRENSA is a transnational in the sense that it is a part of the world (and therefore, transnational) system of the process of production and publication of capitalist lies about our fatherland and the world's struggling peoples, of the lies that benefit the interests of the exploitative classes and which deceive, oppress and alienate the exploited classes.

LA PRENSA Corporation is a transnational in the essential aspect of capital and the interests of the local and imperialist capitalists whom it serves. It is a part of the ideological superstructure of what remains of that mode of production in our country.

The students and specialists of the schools of journalism and sociology have in this topic a broad field for research and confirmation, in order to unmask every day and with each edition of this paper the bourgeois lies, manipulations and deceptions that LA PRENSA Corporation disseminates daily. Thus, our people will gradually become more conscientious and will strengthen their determination, expressed multitudinously at 19 July Plaza, concerning the hands in which that organ of ideological dissemination should be.

SHRIMP BOAT SEIZED BY HONDURAN COAST GUARD

PA290257 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Report via telephone by Carlos Ruiz in Corinto--live or recorded]

[Text] The people of Corinto condemn the seizure of the shrimp boat San Albino, owned by the Alimentos Interamericanos Company on Saturday. Once again, a Honduran Coast Guard vessel entered Nicaraguan waters and hijacked the San Albino. It was seized near the Farallones de Cosiguina, which are located in Nicaraguan waters.

While the Honduran Coast Guard vessel was taking the San Albino, a vessel of the Sandinist navy appeared. The Sandinist vessel was met with bursts of machinegun fire. It was then that the Sandinist navy vessel returned the fire. The shooting lasted more than 30 minutes.

The people of Corinto condemn these maneuvers which some countries are carrying out against the national economy. There seems to be some coordination among some countries to hijack our boats.

The eight crewmen of the hijacked boat are imprisoned in the jail of Amapala, Honduras. A fine of $12,000 is being asked for the San Albino.

Honduras Asked To Return Boat

PA290316 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The revolutionary government today asked the Honduran Government to return the San Albino, a boat that has been held, along with its crew, since last Friday in the port of Amapala.

The San Albino, a fishing boat belonging to the Nicaragua Fishing Institute, was seized in Nicaraguan territorial waters.

The Honduran Government is expected to return the Nicaraguan fishing boat within the next few hours.

FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

PA291335 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] An important interministerial delegation left today for the USSR to negotiate a series of trade exchange and technical assistance agreements, a Foreign Trade Ministry source disclosed. The delegation is headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Alvaro Guzman and Deputy Transportation Minister Carlos Schutze. Other members are: Cairo Amador, legal counsellor to the Foreign Trade Ministry; Luis Rodriguez, of the People's Forest Corporation; Agustin (Holgado), Mines and Hydrocarbons Institute; Alvaro Murillo, Planning Ministry; and other officials of government trade enterprises. The delegation will stay in the USSR for 3 weeks. Another high level delegation president over by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca will follow in mid-August.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS AT STATE COUNCIL MEETING NAMED

PA281540 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Jul 81 p 8

[Excerpts] Companero delegates from fraternal countries who participated in the events to commemorate the 2d anniversary of our revolution and the 20th anniversary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front were present at yesterday's State Council session.

The GDR delegates present at the session were Companero Alois Pisnik, member of the Central Committee [of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, SED] and of the Council of State; Companero (Walta Newman), an official of the International Relations Department of the SED; and Companero Gerald Mockel, GDR ambassador to Nicaragua.

Representing Cuba were Companera Yolanda Ferrer, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and member of the secretariat of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], and Companera Karis Gil, member of the FMC.

HONDURAN COMMUNIST ON CUBAN, NICARAGUAN TRIUMPHS

PA261526 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Interview with Rigoberto Padilla Rush, secretary general of the Communist Party of Honduras, in Managua, no date given, by Pedro Martinez Pires--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Padilla, I would like to hear your impressions of the event [held here in Managua on 19 July, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sandinist revolution] and also your opinion about the revolutionary measures adopted here last Sunday.

[Answer] I think, Martinez Pires, there is a feeling shared by all the foreign delegates who had the honor and opportunity to attend this beautiful multitudinous event organized by the Sandinist National Liberation Front on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution. The truth is we are really impressed, not only because of the magnitude of the event and the presence of thousands and thousands of peasants, workers, students, professionals, housewives and so forth, who showed up at the plaze named after the glorious date of the Nicaraguan revolution, but because of the significance of the measures adopted on that day, which were set forth in the various decrees that Companero Daniel Ortega included in his speech to the crowds.

It seems to me this marks a new stage in the history of the Nicaraguan revolution because the measures, which have now been endorsed by all the Nicaraguan people who showed up at the plaza and constitute a beautiful example of what a direct democracy really is, will consolidate the revolution and will undoubtedly have an unquestionable impact on the other Latin American peoples, because they truly represent a radical solution to the serious and enormous problems confronted by the majority of our peoples.

[Question] Padilla, the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks will be commemorated next Sunday. In your opinion, what was the major lesson that that development taught the Latin American peoples?

[Answer] On 19 July, as I watched the huge crowd, the red and black flags waving and the people's merriment, I recalled the enthusiasm with which the Cuban people have celebrated this important date on several occasions. I think it is worth remembering not only those who fell during the heroic attack on the Moncada Barracks, but the lessons involved for all Latin American peoples as well. On that 26 July it was shown [words indistinct] that when a group of determined youths, such as the ones that Commander Fidel Castro heroically led on that occasion, decides to liberate their fatherland, there is no force capable of either stopping their movement or crushing the ideas and principles they have chosen as their banner of struggle.

Fidel was right when he said in one of his many speeches, which have always moved us--he also said this during the magnificient defense he made when he was on trial--that Jose Marti was the intellectual author of that feat.

Just as Marti turned out to be responsible for the heroic deed carried out by the so-called Generation of the Centennial, Francisco Morazan will also turn out to be responsible in our country for the struggle that the Honduran people are already waging to fulfill themselves as a people and to regain the sovereignty to our country. This struggle has been inspired by the glorious 26 July attack on the Moncada Barracks and, why not say it, by the heroic Sandinist feat.

CDS LEADER CITES COOPERATION WITH CUBA'S CDR

PA251515 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Guerrilla Commander Leticia Herrera, national secretary of the Sandinist Defense Committees, CDS, has told Radio Sandino that the recent visit of representatives of the Cuban Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, CDR, was an opportunity to exchange revolutionary experiences.

Companera Herrera said that during the visit, the CDS reached agreement with the CDR on aid to train activists and leadership cadres of the CDS. The importance of these closer ties between the two revolutionary ortganizations is based on the fact that our people will be able to learn of the reality of the Cuban revolution and to obtain political, ideological and organizational training. Commander Herrera said that this visit, which took place when the Nicaraguan people were celebrating their Sandinist festivities, was one of the many steps of cooperation between the Cuban revolutionary organizations and Nicaragua.

ACTIVITIES OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GANGS DISCLOSED

PA281331 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Several counterrevolutionaries who were arrested in various areas by State Security were presented to the press at a news conference today in which details of some counterrevolutionary gangs and their domestic and foreign links were disclosed.

Vicente Chavez, chief of operations of State Security, and Carlos Quintana, chief of State Security's Region Z with headquarters in Leon, disclosed the counterrevolutionary activities of the Caliman and Cacique gangs which operate in northern Nicaragua, the 11 November Movement which operates here through a domestic front called the Anti-communist Forces of Leon [Fuerzas Anticommunist as Leonesas], and the People's Anti-communist Organization [Organizacion Popular Anti-communista--OPAC].

Those arrested linked some Nicaraguan political parties and wealthy landowners to those activities. The links of those gangs with sectors abroad have also been discovered, particularly with the former Somozists who live in Honduras and with the 11 November Movement, which operates from Costa Rica.

In the most recent of the four blows against the Caliman Gang, which operated in Madriz Department on the border with Honduras, weapons and a notebook with the names of literacy campaign workers in the area were confiscated. Landowners Martin and Alonso Ruiz were arrested for providing money, weapons and provisions. Two other people are also under arrest for being linked to the gang, which was preparing various attacks for 19 July.

According to Chavez, the gang has around 70 members, two of whom were killed in a confrontation with the Sandinist armed forces on 27 June. One of those killed was the group's military instructor. The leaders were identified as former guardsmen Caliman and El Diablo as well as Noel Siles and Ediberto Ruiz.

Regarding the El Cacique Gang, which operated Nuevo Segovia, Isidro Diaz Vasquez, who was recruited into the gang a year ago, said he was taken to Honduras where he met another group led by Jose Gaitan Mendoza. Among the actions in which he participated were an ambush of the Sandinist army in Santa Maria and activities in Santa Emilia, where the leader of the gang killed a militiaman. Diaz Vasquez said that in Honduras they received the support of Hernan Vasquez and that he knows that in Honduras camps exist in Las Tunas, Tempisque and Canas. The El Cacique Gang has about 70 members and one part operates in Honduras and the rest in Nicaragua. Its operations area is the Honduran border region. The prisoner also recounted brutal torture of some of the peasants and militiamen killed by the gang.

Teacher Sebastian Ampie Mora of Carazo was also presented to the press. He is a member of the domestic front of the 11 November Movement which has its center of operations in Costa Rica. It is led by brothers Edmundo and Fernando Chamorro Rappaccioli. Regarding the plans of the 11 November Movement, Ampie Mora said that individuals were to get weapons training in Costa Rica. His specific missions were to draw up a list of possible collaborators, people who were resentful as he was, and to draw up a map of the military installations in the region. The possible collaborators were offered money and passports to leave the country to get training. Eight of those finally contacted refused to join the movement. Ampie Mora added that many of the militants of the 11 November Movement joined the rightist Democratic Conservative Party to have a cover. The center of operations was Diriamba, 45 km south of Managua.

He also recounted that many dollars were sent from Costa Rica to help recruits who, after going to Costa Rica, were transferred to Honduras for their training. It has been established that a number of attacks on leaders of mass organizations had been planned to frighten the population.

Jorge Raul Zamora Lobos, member of the Anticommunist Forces of Leon and the OPAC was also presented to the press. These organizations were formed around 6 months ago and are led by individuals who are out of the country, Quintana of the Security Region in Leon said. The leaders include Javier Ruedas and Pedro Gustillo, who planned to carry out a number of armed actions against the revolution.

Further Details Described

PA282304 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Edmundo Chamorro, the frustrated conservative and adventurer who drifted into anarchism and reaction, has become the leader of a terrorist movement called the 11 November Movement. He was one of those who benefitted from the action against the National Palace led by Commander Cero in August 1979.

The chiefs of operations of the 2d Security Region--Leon and Chinandega--disclosed yesterday that the dismantled counterrevolutionary bands planned to launch terrorist actions coordinated by Chamorro and to stage attacks during the 19 July [celebrations]. Of the mentioned bands, the ones called Cacique, Caliman and El Teniente were supposed to operate in the north, the 11 November Movement in Diriamba and Jinotepe and the so-called Anticommunist Forces of Leon, FAL, in Leon Department.

Members of the State Security corps said that these bands have been dismantled, many of their members have been jailed and their plans have been revealed.

The first prisoner shown yesterday to newsmen by the authorities was Jose Antonio Reyes Torres, peasant from Ocotal who belonged to the Caliman band. The band organized an ambush in Madriz Department in which two companero militiamen were murdered. He talked about the holdups, robberies and abuses committed in Nueva Segovia and Madriz, of the (?Puna) and El Tempisque camps in Honduran territory and the criminal actions of the Caliman Gang in Santa Maria, Santa Emilia, Mata de Platanos, El Carrizal and other places.

He talked about the support the bands get from Somozist guardsmen in Honduras and the money they have received for their activities from coffee farmers in the north like Martin and Francisco Ruiz. The head of the Caliban band is Herminio Garcia and his immediate superior a man called Pantera. An instructor named El Diablo died in a clash with the Sandinist People's Army as well as one with the nickname of Barba Amarilla.

He gave a number of names--presumably pseudonyms--of collaborators in Honduras, like Beto Mendoza, Enrique Ponce and so forth. Torres said that the Caliban band used magnum pistols, shotguns, .38-caliber revolvers, .22-caliber pistols and large amounts of ammunition in its forays.

The band planned to attack Quilali and Wiwili on 19 July. He told newsmen that he had learned that on one occasion Martin Ruiz gave 5,000 cordobas and his brother 1,100 for the counterrevolutionary activities. When he was recruited, he was told that the present government is communist-leaning; that the lands would be taken away from the peasants and that religion would be banned. He said he had been deceived like a fool because the Sandinist revolution has treated him well. He has even been given clothes and feels grateful for all that has been done for him.

The Caliban band had the names and addresses of the (?SEP) [not further identified] to plot against their lives and properties. After the Caliban criminal gang ambushed a vehicle carrying militiamen, he quit and asked not to be killed. He was sent to Managua.

He added that he regretted what he had done and hoped he would continue to be treated the way he had been treated to date, with justice and revolutionary generosity.

ENVOY TO HONDURAS INVITES FAGOTH TO DIALOGUE

PA250445 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Nicaraguan Ambassador Guillermo Suarez Rivas today challenged Steadman Fagoth Mueller to a dialogue for the benefit of the Miskitos who left their country and are presently in Honduras.

Fagoth Mueller, who usually resides in Miami, returned to the public eye by announcing his group will take up arms against the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction.

Suarez Rivas, in a sober and calm reply, said the Nicaraguan Government is willing to listen to the Miskitos demands, but disagrees with Fagoth's slanderous campaign, with whom we are not avoiding a dialogue.

Despite the militarist stands of Fagoth Mueller, the Nicaraguan diplomat is not alarmed, and noted that a revolutionary process like Nicaragua's cannot be undermined. During the recent celebration of the 2nd anniversary of the revolution, over 500,000 people gathered at the plaza, which constitutes clear evidence of the Nicaraguan people's unity, fighting spirit and work, the ambassador said.

He said the Miskitos are an ethnic group with their own characteristics, and as such they fail to understand the true meaning of certain modernizing measures. However, the Nicaraguan ambassador explained that the 1,500 Miskitos presently in Honduras are not the entire Miskito population; that is why the government continues to implement health and infrastructure programs on the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast.

I invite Mr Fagoth to come to the embassy and to hold a dialogue with us, concluded the representative of the fatherland of Augusto Cesar Sandino to Honduran reporters.

FSLN, JUNTA LEADERS NOT INVITED TO CST ANNIVERSARY

PA251705 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] This year, the Sandinist Workers Federation, CST, will not invite either the government junta or the Sandinist Front Directorate to celebrations marking the federation's anniversary. (Federico Craudig), who is in charge of CST information and propaganda, made this announcement. According to him, this was decided because the group wants this celebration to be essentially of a working nature and the presence of these leaders would dull the workers' presence, which is what they are trying to underscore.

He explained that since the 2nd anniversary falls on Sunday, it has been decided that it will be celebrated on Monday so all workers can be in attendance, Monday being a work day.

The CST anniversary will be celebrated with a number of cultural events starting at 1730 in all CST headquarters throughout the country. Following these events, there will be parties for the workers. At our events, the CST spokesman added we will review CST achievements in its 2 years of existence, the advance made toward unity of the working class and the great prospects of this same working class.

CST CRITICIZES CTN, CUS AT 2d ANNIVERSARY EVENT

PA290220 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The fake labor movements of the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers, CTN, and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, CUS, have been laid bare. Millions of dollars are being channeled to Nicaragua to divide the working class. Millions are being invested by the CIA and the organizations of imperialism. The Sandinist Workers Federation, CST, last night held an important event to celebrate the 2nd anniversary of its founding. Several of its leaders spoke at the event.

Dennis Melendez, secretary general of the CST in Managua, stressed that on commemorating the 2nd anniversary of the CST, the unity of the working class continues to be the cornerstone of the process. In his speech, Melendez emphasized the unity of the working class and outlined the main achievements of the most important workers' federation.

We can't continue to waste our efforts and time with divided work. Unity is needed, he said. While we have been losing our time, proimperialist and promanagement organizations such as the CTN and the CUS have tried to sell a false image of the revolution abroad. Supported by the Latin American Confederation of Social Christian Unions [Confederacion Latinoamericana de Sindicatos Socialcristianos--CLASC] and directly supporting the Salvadoran junta, they have the same interests, Melendez said. We can't lose sight of our advance and we must center our work during the 3d year of the CST on organization, political and ideological training of our class and strengthening the unity of the working class.

Dennis Melendez outlined the following achievements of the CST: Some 530 of the 833 unions in the country are affiliated to the CST. In less than 2 years, the popular power of the workers obtained the signing of 408 collective contracts; of these, 266 were signed with the advice of the CST. The political and ideological instruments that must be given to the workers for the defense of their rights have been issued in political-trade union schools such as the Jonathan Gonzalez and Filemon Rivera Schools in Managua and others in various departments.

The problems faced by the working class are essentially due to the barriers set up by the antiworker CTN and CUS. Melendez said that the representatives of these promanagement confederations have been charged before the ILO that there is no trade union freedom and that the working class is repressed in Nicaragua. They even used the name of counterrevolutionary Jorge Salazar and presented him as a worker.

Since the past few days [as heard], the CST maintains ties and is affiliated to the WFTU, a true international organization which represents class interests. It also maintains relations with organizations of 80 countries.

FPR PLATFORM STATES SUPPORT OF REVOLUTION

PA241600 Managua ANN Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] [no dateline given] The Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] yesterday released a document setting forth its platform in support of the work of the revolutionary government and the consolidation of the Sandinist process. The document, announced on the occasion of the first anniversary of the FPR, proposes the struggle for human rights against bureaucracy, for the unity of the mass organizations and political parties. The document also proposes that the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, be recognized as the sole vanguard of the people. Furthermore, it calls for strengthening the people's army and the Sandinist borderguard troops which it describes as "institutions of the revolutionary state which defend the fatherland."

The FPR proposes that state control of the existing economic system be strengthened "to increase the country's productive capacity, and to promote the agriculture-livestock development policy consistent with the democratic, antioligarchic and anti-imperialist agrarian reform policy." In the industrial field, the FPR rpoposes a just distribution of wealth, promotion of productive investment programs through popular savings and the adoption of an economic austerity policy. In conclusion, the document underscores the need to carry out social changes in the sectors of education, health, housing, and labor in order to strengthen existing programs.

GOVERNMENT CONTRADICTS FORUM'S POINTS OF AGREEMENT

PA242150 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The parties participating in the national forum are just parties, not the government. It would be a sort of small coup d'etat if the government would have to strictly abide by the agreements of the parties participating in the national forum, said Edgard Macias Gomez, president of the people's Social Christian party.

Companero Macias Gomez was discussing with Radio Sandino's reporters some of the statements made by representatives of parties who disagree with the revolutionary leadership. These party representatives have said that the 19 points of agreement are not being enforced, because the announcements made by the government on 19 July contradicted the contents and spirit of the agreements.

Companero Edgard Macias defined the main role of the national forum and then added that we are a group of parties, not the government.

[Begin recording] [Question] It was said prior to 19 July that the forum was in danger of terminating. Is there a possibility that the forum will end now, because the statements on this subject seem to hint at pressures?

[Answer] I believe that if the dissenting sectors develop a mature attitude, as they claim to have, the forum will not be in danger. The forum is a political event, unique in its kind in any revolution to date. In no revolution have the dissenting sectors and those in favor of the revolution been allowed to publicly broadcast a forum in which national problems are discussed with opposing views.

Formerly those of us who supported the revolution aired our statements in our own media, and those opposed used their own media to express their points of view. This was the traditional system. However, the forum has broken with these old practices and has created a generalized debate, which is serving as a political-education forum. Not only in the analysis of problems, but also as a school for debate, this participation is important to allow the people to advance in their capability to thoroughly analyze the problems confronting the revolution. [end recording]

Forum Not To Discuss Laws

PA252020 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] The forum isn't to discuss the drafts of laws issued by the National Reconstruction Government junta. The State Council, the people's council, exists for this type of activity. Members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] have clearly told the delegates of the dissident parties that the discussions in the forum must be restricted to the previously established agenda. Nathan Sevilla [delegate of the FPR in forum] has commented on the forum and its problems.

[Begin recording] [Sevilla] We held a meeting on Thursday at which the rightist parties asked that there be a type of respite this weekend. We agreed, because the parties of the revolution were interested in holding their own meeting today to evaluate the progress of the forum, the implementation of concurrences and to see what specific subjects we still have to discuss and ways that the forum can be more dynamic and speedier.

However, regarding the dissident parties' request that we obtain the texts of decrees announced on 19 July, we told them that we will make the request to the National Reconstruction Government junta but that logically they can't expect us to supply them with documents that have yet to be released to the public.

[Question] The decrees are still being discussed in the State Council. Isn't that where they should obtain them?

[Answer] That's right. We told them that if they want to obtain the documents being discussed by the State Council, then they should either get them through their representative in the State Council, Ramior Sacasa, or they should joint the State Council.

We also told them that the forum is not to discuss the decrees and measures announced on 19 July. In any case, those discussions are taking place in the State Council. The forum has a set agenda which we must follow. If they have opinions on the revolutionary measures announced on 19 July, they can continue to make known these opinions as they have been doing through various channels but they cannot do this in the forum, because the forum has to continue to discuss the subjects approved in the agenda. [end recording]

The parties of the FPR are meeting at noon today. They will evaluate the progress of the forum and will draft proposals on new points of concurrence. The forum was not held today, at the request of the opposition parties. However, it will be held next weekend.

Forum Not Official Body

PA282324 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The People's Social Christian Party, a member of the Revolutionary Patriotic Front, says that the revolutionary parties are participating in the forum, highly conscientious of their responsibility to the country and with the idea of reaching points of concurrence and understandings. Furthermore, it says that the forum is not an official body and that the revolutionary parties are participating in it because they consider it a patriotic duty and their responsibility. It has also explained that it was not intended that the forum would assume legislative duties which belong to the State Council

The Peoples Social Christian Party thus far has not at any time agreed to breaking up the forum, based on a plan of the reactionary sectors to boycott the revolutionary process. Instead, the People's Social Christian Party is absolutely aware of the forum's importance for consolidating national unity.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER PRESENTS 1981-82 BUDGET

FL082246 Bridgetown CANA in English 2223 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 28 Jul (CANA)--Dominica's Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Eugenia Charles, has said that the serious economic and social problems, coupled with the austerity measures adopted by wealthy countries, could result in a possible decline in foreign aid to developing countries like Dominica.

Presenting the island's 1981-82 budget totalling 143.7 million (EC) dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) before Parliament today, Miss Charles noted that the Western countries, the chief aid donors, were themselves plagued with serious economic and social problems and were obviously looking after their own affairs to get back on the road to economic prosperity. She singled out the United States and Britain, both of which she said, had been unable to curb their high inflation and unemployment levels.

The Dominican leader was particularly concerned about the situation in Britain--the island's largest export market. Stating that the former mother country was caught in the grips of a social crisis that was shaking its very foundations, Miss Charles also referred to the effect which the devaluation of the British pound would have on the island's vital banana industry.

Miss Charles said that the political instability in the world today should be of special concern to Third World countries. "As a consequence of this political instability," the Caribbean's first female prime minister declared, "there is an increasing tendency of developed countries to lay greater importance on strengthening themselves militarily by spending large sums of money on armaments, than granting much needed assistance to the impoverished countries of the Third World."

Miss Charles said that in view of the difficulties which the worldwide economic situation had imposed on the countries of the region, it was very necessary that Caribbean countries achieved a more meaningful economic integration "if we are to survive the rigors of this modern age."

The Dominica prime minister stated that there appeared to have been a resurgence of interest in the Caribbean Community and that organs of the regional integration movement were showing signs of functioning. She added that, though the regional integration movement had not been functioning as it should, it had made headways in the areas of trade, customs, and commercial matters.

She also disclosed that efforts were now underway for the convening of a CARICOM heads of government conference before the end of this year.

GRENADA

CABINET RESHUFFLED TO MEET U.S. 'THREAT'

FL300025 Bridgetown CANA in English 0017 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 29 Jul (CANA)--The Grenada Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) tonight announced a cabinet reshuffle and the formation of a new Ministry of National Mobilization.

In making the announcement, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said that the changes came against the background of a greater need for the PRG to increase its level of efficiency and production, and to ensure the maximum output of the government in "the face of economic aggression and propaganda destabilization by U.S. imperialism."

He pointed out that the reshuffle had come about, not because of dissatisfaction with ministerial performance but because of the serious challenge of U.S. imperialism now facing the country and the people. The reshuffle, he said, would, therefore, gear the PRG to fight back any attempts of the United States to overthrow the people's revolution.

The changes which are to take effect immediately are as follows:

In addition to his other responsibilities, Prime Minister Bishop, is to assume duties as minister of health, replacing Brother Norris Bain, and as minister of defense and interior. (The Ministry of Defense and Interior was formerly the Ministry of Defense, National Security and Home Affairs).

The new ministry will now have three deputy secretaries: The deputy secretary of defense and interior is Lt Liam James; deputy secretary of defense, Major Einstein Louison, and Ian St Bernard is the new deputy secretary of interior. Unison Whiteman, formerly minister of agriculture and tourism, will now be the minister of foreign affairs and tourism, his agriculture portfolio being taken over by George Louison, the new minister of agriculture, rural development and cooperatives. Mr Louison, who was the minister of education, youth and social affairs, will be replaced by Jackie Creft, former deputy secretary in the ministry.

The Ministry of Communications, Works and Labor will now be headed by Gen Hudson Austin, commander of the armed forces, while Selwyn Strachan will be the first minister of national mobilization, with Vince Noel as his deputy secretary. The Ministry of National Mobilization has the overall responsibility of ensuring that the program and policies of the PRG and the revolution are effectively implemented.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL LEADER PRAISES GOVERNMENT

FL271152 Bridgetown CANA in English 1959 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 25 Jul (CANA)--The general secretary of Socialist International [SI] has restated the hope that Grenada will make the same advances in civil and political rights as in the social and economic sphere. Mr Bernt Carlsson, speaking at a news conference here, said that Grenada had won admiration the way it had promoted progress in social and economic development. "We obviously also are promoting human rights in the fields of civil and political rights and we express the conviction that, given the time, the government will also, in these fields, have the opportunity of progressing from the very bad situation of arbitrary government which prevailed under the dictatorship of (Sir Eric) Gairy."

The ruling New Jewel Movement took power in a March 1979 coup that overthrew Sir Eric.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TWO DENGUE FEVER CASES REPORTED BY NEWSPAPER

FL221940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1902 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 22 Jul (CANA)--Two cases of dengue fever have been reported in Trinidad and Tobago since the major outbreak reported in Cuba 2 weeks ago, according to the EXPRESS newspaper. Principal medical officer in environmental health, Dr Eugene Larent, said that the situation had certainly not reached epidemic proportions. He said that the two victims recently returned from a Caribbean island. He did not name the place.

Although there was "no need to panic," spraying operations with huge machines mounted on trucks was taking place in the capital Port-of-Spain and its environs, he said. Dr Laurent said that the Health Ministry intends to intensify its spraying operation throughout the country to eradicate the ades aegypti mosquito which spreads the disease.

TERRITORIAL DISPUTE WITH VENEZUELA CONTINUES

Burnham Discussions in London

FL291541 Bridgetown CANA in English 1520 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 29 Jul (CANA)--President Forbes Burnham, now on an official visit to Britain, has been holding talks in London with parliamentarians and government officials on Venezuela's claim to 5/8's of his country, the government press has reported here.

Britain was the colonial power in Guyana, which became independent 26 May 1966, and party to a binding arbitral award in 1899 when the disputed territory in western Guyana was awarded to then British Guiana, and also to the 1966 Geneva accord, in which it was agreed that a peaceful solution to the dispute should be pursued through a mixed commission.

Last week, the British high commission here circulated the text of a statement by the British Government in Parliament that Britain maintained its view that the 1899 award was valid. This is the background in which, according to press reports here, President Burnham is discussing the issue in London. He is visiting at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth as a guest at the wedding today of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

Mr Burnham is also due to hold discussions on the matter with other Commonwealth leaders invited for the royal wedding. He is meeting Guyanese residents in Britain, particularly to brief them on the border situation, and generally to heighten Guyana's efforts to secure wide international support for its contention that there is no justification whatsoever for the Venezuelan claim.

It was announced here also that relations between Guyana and Venezuela will be the focus of a 3-day "homecoming" exercise for Guyanese residents abroad, beginning 7 August. That exercise will be highlighted by a streamer trip in the Essequibo River and a rally in an area located in the district which the Venezuelans are claiming.

Spokesman Scores 'Interference'

FL271321 Bridgetown CANA in English 2241 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 26 Jul (CANA)--Guyana has accused Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco of meddling in the internal affairs of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) over comments he reportedly made in relation to CARICOM support for this country in its border dispute with Venezuela.

A front page story in today's CHRONICLE newspaper quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman here as saying that Mr Zambrano had evidently dismissed the support extended to Guyana by CARICOM foreign ministers meeting recently in Grenada by claiming that the meeting had been attended by low-ranking officials. The spokesman described that remark as a pejorative allusion, declaring that it unmasks unvanished arrogance and bespeaks of an insulting posture rivaled only by South Africa.

The spokesman questioned whether Mr Zambrano would hold a similar view of the May meeting of the Group of 77, where more than 50 delegations were headed by persons other than ministers.

"The statement by the Venezuelan foreign minister constitutes an unwarranted interference in the affairs of the English-speaking states of the Caribbean. It moreover has demonstrated the contempt which Venezuela also has for the institutions which, collectively, these states have created to assist in their political, economic and social advancement, free from external interference," the spokesman was quoted as saying.

The issue of CARICOM support for Guyana was earlier questioned by another Venezuelan official, Ambassador Hilarion Cardozo, of the OAS. He had claimed in a published interview, after the Grendada statement by CARICOM foreign ministers, that he had "not seen any support" for Guyana by CARICOM. That remark brought a comment from a spokesman of the CARICOM Secretariat here, who drew attention to the relevant part of the Grenada communique.

Indians Support Government

FL292334 Bridgetown CANA in English 2307 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 29 Jul (CANA)--Eight Amerindian tribes living in Guyana have rejected Venezuela's claim to 5/8's of their country, according to a government press report today. The CHRONICLE newspaper said the expression of support came by way of a statement from the president of the Amerindians Association of Guyana, Antony Chaves. The paper said the association, formed in 1953, represents the Makushis, Wapisianas, Wai-Wais, Patomonas, Arawaks, Warraus, Akaios and Caribs.

The statement said the tribes grouped in the association will never agree to the destruction or division of Guyana or to recognize the claims of Venezuela or any other nation to any of the territory of Guyana.

Guyana's border with Venezuela was settled in 1899 in an arbitral award, but Venezuela has recently been claiming that that award had no validity. This position is rejected by Guyana and Britain, the former colonial power.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN DIPLOMATIC POSTS

FL271214 Bridgetown CANA in English 2118 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 26 Jul (CANA)--Guyana's Ambassador to Suriname Phillip Chan has been named this country's new ambassador to the Soviet Union, succeeding Mr Elvin McDavid who took up duties some time ago in the office of President Forbes Burnham. And Ambassador to the European Communities Rudy Insanally has been brought home to strengthen the staff of the Foreign Ministry, according to a report in the government press today. Also being brought home are Claire Johnson, deputy consul general in New York, and Sybil Pollard, first secretary in the High Commission in Jamaica.

No replacements have been announced as yet for Mr Chan in Suriname and Mr Insanally in Brussels. Further announcements are however expected, as an official report last week at the end of the 1981 annual heads of mission conference had indicated that nine missions abroad would be affected by repostings under a foreign policy rationalization exercise.

BRIEFS

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR--Georgetown, Guyana, 29 Jul (CANA)--Japan's new nonresident ambassador to Guyana, Takeshi Naito, has presented his credentials to acting President Ptolemy Reid. [Bridgetown CANA in English 1452 GMT 29 Jul 81 FL]

SURINAME

CUBA INTERESTED IN IMPROVING TRADE RELATIONS

FL282009 Bridgetown CANA in English 1843 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 28 Jul (CANA)--Cuba, which recently strengthened its diplomatic relations with Suriname, is taking a close look at the possibility of improving their trade ties.

An eight-member Cuban trade mission which visited the former Dutch colony said it has identified more than 200 items which it thought could easily be marketed here. They include cement, electrical applicances, corrugated steel bars, and sanitary fitting for homes, the delegation told reporters. The Cuban Government officials said that in addition to the timber Havana imported from Suriname it was interested in purchasing plywood and rice.

Cuba recently moved to improve relations with Suriname by establishing an embassy here, headed by a non-resident ambassador.

The Cuban team, headed by a vice minister for trade, had talks with a number of top officials on trade and technical assistance. It also had meetings with the Chamber of Commerce, the Suriname Manufacturers Association, and representatives of commercial banks.

The delegation said Cuba was prepared to offer Suriname technical assistance and breeding herds to upgrade its livestock industry.

Suriname's economic affairs minister, Emro Fong Poen, said Paramaribo was interested in better trade ties wtih Cuba. There were several areas in which the two countries could increase their exports, he said.

FISHING AGREEMENTS TO BE WITHHELD PENDING STUDY

FL271230 Bridgetown CANA in English 2020 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 25 Jul (CANA)--The Suriname Government will delay any agreement allowing foreign fishermen to ply its fishing grounds until a West German company has completed a study of the country's fish potential. Officials told this to a visiting team from neighboring Venezuela which came here to discuss the subject of fishing in Surinamese waters. The Venezuelans also raised the seizure earlier this year of two fishing vessels from Caracas. The vessels were returned but the owners had to pay fines to the equivalent of 125,000 U.S. dollars. The officials of the Suriname Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Lands said the West German study of the country's fishing grounds is expected to be completed by December this year.

Meanwhile, it has been announced that the army has bought four aircraft to be used in reconnaissance surveys of Suriname's 200-mile economic zone. The aircraft were purchased from a British company and the contract was signed earlier this month in Paramaribo between representatives of the company and the Minister for Army and Police Mr Laurence Neede.

At present the scouting of the economic zone is done by the marine wing of the army, which has to call on Suriname Airways' light planes to carry out missions.

BRIEFS

YOUTH TO CHINA--Paramaribo, Suriname, 28 Jul (CANA)--Suriname has accepted an invitation to participate in a youth exchange program with China, Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports Awdre Kamperveen said. The invitation was extended by a Chinese youth delegation which visited here this month. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1734 GMT 28 Jul 81 FL]